The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3081. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Business of the Last Day's Business.

Action on the Bill to Increase the Pay of Soldiers.

Brigadier and Brigadier-Generals Confirmed by the Senate.

Important Act to Retire Officers from Service.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners Again.

THE PRIVATEERING BUSINESS.

Arrival of Three of the Sumter's Prizes at this Port.

Captures of the National Vessels on the Texan Coast.

Important Action of the Republican State Committee.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Aug. 6.

The Senate, last night and this morning, confirmed the confirmation of the military appointments submitted by the President. The Major and Brigadier Generals all went through, as did Lieutenant-Colonel EMORY.

The nomination of Mr. WOODS as Commissioner of Public Buildings, was not acted on. The Committee reported favorably, but the report was ordered back by a vote of the Senate, and was not again taken up. This vacates the office, though the President may, in his discretion, continue to devolve its duties upon Mr. WOODS.

The entire list of appointments for new regiments, as published about a month ago, was confirmed by the Senate, last night, with the following exceptions:

In Second Cavalry—Capt. George C. Crom, of New-York; Capt. —— HAYES, of Pennsylvania; Lieut. Mark F. Leavenworth, of New-York.

In Eleventh Infantry—Lieut. Charles Lieb, of Illinois, and Lieut. Verenando Pulizzi, of the District of Columbia.

In Twelfth Infantry—Capt. Alex. J. Dallas, of the District of Columbia.

In Thirteenth Infantry—Capt. Samuel A. Wainwright, of the District of Columbia.

In Fifteenth Infantry—Lieut. Edward F. Gallagher, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Robert P. King, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

In Sixteenth Infantry—Capt. Thos. Johnston, of New-York; Capt. Leech, of Pennsylvania; and Lieut. S. W. Pettit, of Connecticut.

In Seventeenth Infantry—Lieut. Daniel W. Hughes, of Kentucky; and Lieut. Edward A. Lester, of Michigan.

In Eighteenth Infantry—Lieut. John W. Hamilton, of Illinois.

In Fifth Artillery—Second Lieut. Lloyd M. Harrison, of Ohio; and Second Lieut. Henry L. Tallaferro, of Kentucky.

AN ARMY FROM ILLINOIS.

Forty-four regiments, enlisted for the war, are already enrolled in Illinois, and gentlemen from that State are pressing their acceptance by the Government. They want arms for them also, which the Government is at present unable to supply.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Assistant Engineers BAULCH and BRYCE, of the Fire Department, have been here exerting themselves to induce the members of the Fire Zouaves who were lying about the city to return to their regiment. They met with little success. These deserters, for the most part, were not members of the Fire Department, but of the riff-raff who loaf about the engine houses. Nearly all the firemen proper are still in camp, determined to remain until the period of their enlistment expires.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will continue his head-quarters in the city for some time.

A FALSE ALARM.

Last night the troops quartered near Alexandria were aroused by the reports of the pickets that the rebels were approaching in force with artillery and cavalry. The long roll was beat, and in a few moments eight regiments were drawn up and forty rounds of cartridge given to each man. The cause of the alarm was the approach of some wagons of the New-Jersey Regiment, which were returning to their camp.

COMMAND OF THE WISCONSIN TROOPS.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING, Jr., of Wisconsin, left Washington to-day to take command of the Wisconsin troops now in the Department of Gen. DIX.

MINISTER TO ROME.

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, was nominated and confirmed to-day as Minister to Rome, vice Gen. BANKS, resigned.

UNANIMOUS CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations of Gov. SPRAGUE and Col. BURNSIDE, to be Brigadier-Generals, were unanimously confirmed.

GONE FOR THE SUMMER.

Baron GEROLT, Prussian Minister, and his family, left Washington this morning, for a brief residence at the Springs and other watering-places of the North.

THE MEXICAN POSTAL TREATY.

The Mexican postal treaty was unanimously confirmed this morning.

THE HOSPITALS.

Surgeon-General WOOD, of the Army, and Surgeon General WHEELAN, of the Navy, to-day visited and inspected the Insane Asylum, which has been partially converted into a hospital, for the use of wounded sailors and marines. The wounded were all found doing well.

HOT WEATHER.

The thermometer at the Coast Survey Office yesterday marked 110 degrees in the shade, and 130 in the sun.

OFFICE-SEEKERS AGAIN.

The train to-night brings a large number of office-seekers, indicating that Washington is a safe place of resort. They are mostly applicants for Consulships. They were sent off once, and told not to come back until Congress adjourned, which it did at 12, and at 6 o'clock, the would-be Consuls were back. It is of no use for partisans to apply for Consulships under the new law providing for special Consuls to visit foreign ports for the purpose of preventing the fitting out of privateers. No such Consuls will be appointed, except a necessity is shown for such an officer, and then great care will be exercised to get the right man without regard to his political opinions.

AN ALTERCATION.

A street altercation took place this evening in front of Willard's, in which the Provost Marshal, Col. PORTER, was a party. The accounts of the affair are conflicting. One is that the Colonel assaulted a hack driver, who had run his team against the Colonel's horse, and then a Major JENNINGS, or DANNING, who interferred in the matter. Another is, that Col. PORTER was in a carriage, when the volunteer Colonel asked him if he had a pass. Col. PORTER made no reply, and then the question being repeated, he struck the volunteer Colonel with his whip. It is said, also, that the volunteer Colonel sent a challenge to Col. PORTER, which the latter declined to receive.

MOVELENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince NAPOLEON dines with Lord LYONS tomorrow afternoon, and in the evening has a public reception at Secretary SEWARD'S.

The Prince NEPOLEON, accompanied by his suite and the French Minister, started this morning to visit Mount Vernon. He was tendered a guard or a steam vessel of war by the Government, but he preferred going as privately as possible. Up to this time he had not returned, though his return was anticipated at an early hour in the evening.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S REPORT.

The report of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, giving an official narrative of the campaign of the Potomac has been completed, but will not be published until the return of Secretary CAMERON.

THE LAST OF CONGRESS.

The closing scenes of Congress were, after the usual fashion, except that the clocks were not put back, and both Houses were adjourned promptly as the minute and hour hands touched 12. The President was in attendance to sign bills. It is said that he hesitated to put his name to the Confiscation bill, and finally consented only upon the most urgent entreaties of prominent members of the Senate.

ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE SICK.

The wants of the sick in hospitals are fully provided for. All the comforts and even the luxuries necessary for the wounded are supplied upon requisition upon the Medical Purveyor of the Government or the Sanitary Commission. The contribution of wines, jellies and similar niceties, are abundant. The nursing of the sick and wounded meets with the highest commendation of the Army surgeons. The nurses who came from the North exceed the anticipations of those who encouraged the movement. The nursing is said to be even better than it is in the civil hospitals of the North. The Sanitary Commission have leased the spacious dwelling-house No. 211 F-street as a place of deposit for their stores.

THE CHURCHES ALMOST DESERTED.

The churches on the Sabbath are almost deserted. The attendance is not more than a quarter of the usual number, and the greater part of the attendants at the present time are strangers.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Senate was in Executive session until 12 o'clock last night. The following nominations for Brigadier-Generals, in addition to those heretofore announced, were, it is said, confirmed: Messrs. HURLBURT, MCCLERNAND, SCHENCK, GRANT, BAKER, LYON, COX, PARTRIDGE, ANDERSON, KING, SIGEL, and COUCH.

The principal officers for the new Army regiments were all confirmed, while the rejections comprised only a few of the minor appointments.

Lieut.-Col. EMORY'S nomination was also confirmed.

The President and several members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol this morning, the former attending to the approval of bills.

A recent law of Congress authorizes the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy, under the direction and approval of the President, to assemble a Board to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear incapable of performing military service, with a view to their retiracy from the Army and Marine Corps. The report of the Board is to be subject to the President's approval. Those who may be retired are to receive the pay proper of the highest rank held by them at the time of their retirement and four rations a day, without any other pay, emolument or allowance. But an exception is made in favor of Brevet Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Should he be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances.

All the bills which passed both Houses were approved by the President, who yielded a reluctant approval to that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.

Yesterday each House provided separately for an increase to the pay of volunteers and regular soldiers of four dollars a month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two dollars a month.

Many members of both Houses leave to-day for their homes.

Senator LATHAM will not return to California during the recess, but will remain to transact the business of his constituents.

The Senate has confirmed Commanders Craven, Hull, Lardner and Foote, to be Captains in the Navy, and the following named Lieutenants to be Commanders:

D. D. Porter,	Almy,	T. A. M. Craven,
Strong,	Frailey,	Baldwin,
May,	Armstrong,	Parker,
Rowckendorff,	Leroy,	Woodhull,
Parrott,	Wainwright,	Renshaw,
Sartori,	Lanier,	Sanley,
Colvocoresis,	Thatcher,	Stembel.

Various promotions to Lieutenants have been made, including Edward A. Selden, Charles Graves and George E. Law.

The Senate has also confirmed a large number of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons, Lieutenants of Marine Corps, and the following named Assistant Engineers, to be Chief Engineers: Geo. R. Johnson, John W. Moore, James B. Kimball, Alexander Helderson and Stephen D. Hibberts.

The Senate confirmed only two Major-Generals for the regular army, viz., Messrs. MCCLELLAN and FREMONT; and Brigadier-Generals Mansfield, McDowell, Rosecrans, Anderson, Meigs and Thomas, the last named Adjutant-General.

All of the many nominations were confirmed, a few Captains and Lieutenants excepted.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Commander GOLDSBOROUGH, of the United States steamer *Union*, dated Hampton Roads, yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the *B. T. Martin*, of Boston, which had been in possession of the rebels. Commander GOLDSBOROUGH adds, the men were unloading her, when he sent a party who, after shelling the place, set fire to the vessel, and effectually destroyed her cargo.

It appears by other official advices from the Gulf Squadron, that on the Fourth of July off Galveston, the United States steamer *South Carolina* captured six schooners; on the 5th, two, and ran one ashore; on the 6th, one, and on the 7th one, making in all 11 sail destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are the *Shark, Venus, Ann Ryan, McCaulfield, Louisa, Dart, Covalia, Falcon, George Baker* and *Sam. Houston*. A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber.

Among other things captured were 13 mail bags, and 31 bags containing express matter.

On the 5th of July, of St. Marks, Florida, the *Mohawk* captured the sloop *George B. Sloat*, attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board, the wife three children and servants of Adjutant-Gen. HOLLAND, of Florida. Mrs. HOLLAND claimed the secession flag to be private property, and secured it to her person. As the Captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady who was in a delicate situation, he desisted from taking the prize.

The Senate has confirmed GEORGE W. PECK, of New-York, as Consul to Candia, in the Turkish dominions.

The name of John Jay, of Bedford, New-York, is mentioned in prominent connection with the Austrian mission.

Mr. MCCLERNAND'S appointment as Brigadier-General is very gratifying to the many friends of that gentleman.

The Navy Department will at once issue proposals for the construction of the 12 side-wheel steamers, and one or more iron-clad vessels recently authorized by Congress.

The increase of two dollars per month in the pay of soldiers, sailors and marines, authorized by Congress, will increase the expenses, on a force of 300,000 men, $7,000,000 per annum, or on 500,000 men, $12,000,000. There is no increase of officers' pay.

The bills passed by the House, increasing the number of Cadets and Midshipmen, failed in the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The following is the conclusion of yesterday's Senate proceedings:

After Executive session, which was nearly eight and a half hours, the Senate opened again at 10½ o'clock.

The House bill to increase the number of Representatives to 239 was taken up, and after a short discussion was laid over.

On motion of Mr. CARLISLE the Senate again proceeded to Executive session. At 11½ o'clock the Senate adjourned till 9½ o'clock to-day, (Tuesday.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Senate met at 9½ o'clock this morning.

A communication from the President, in answer to the resolution asking if Hon. JOSEPH H. LANE had been appointed a Brigadier-General, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, moved to suspend the twenty-sixth rule of the Senate, to allow the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report a resolution, and have it passed the same day. Agreed to.

Mr. DIXON reported a resolution to pay Hon. ASHBURY DICKENS his salary as Clerk of the Senate for one year from the present time, amounting to $3,000.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to amend so as to insert the name of Mr. MCNAIR, late Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. Motion lost.

Mr. DIXON'S resolution was then passed.

The bill to punish certain crimes against the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution in regard to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, in order to amend the report of the Judiciary Committee on that subject.

The preamble sets forth,

Whereas, certain citizens in Baltimore have been arrested in violation of law, therefore,

Resolved, That the arrest of said citizens was unconstitutional and illegal, and that they should be released immediately or delivered up to the civil authorities.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution by yeas, 7; nays, 33.

All the papers relative to the Kansas contested seat were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the joint resolution approving of all the acts of the President, when

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

The motion was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Ten-Eyck, Wilmot—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Clarke, Cowan, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougal, Polk, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—21.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, said that at an early part of this session Senators were very anxious to vote for this resolution, approving of all the acts of the President. Now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought it a good sign.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentleman could have all the benefit of such argument.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that he was not ready to vote for the resolution until after further consideration.

By consent a resolution was passed to pay F. P. STANTON, who contested the seat of Senator LANE, of Kansas, his mileage.

Mr. KING, of New-York, then moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

The motion was agreed to.

After a short executive session, the joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the volunteers who, under command of Capt. CHARLES WHITE, according to orders of Brig.-Gen. T. A. MORRIS, enlisted to protect the railroad bridge and other property in the vicinity of Oakland, Md., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, the House amendments to the bill providing for repairs to the Long Bridge, was concurred in.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State by all means to recognize the Republic of Hayti.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the Senate again proceeded to go into Executive session.

When the doors reopened again the Senate at 12½ o'clock adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The House passed the Senate bill, relative to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of appeals.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill to prohibit, define, and punish certain unlawful communication with the enemies of the United States.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, objected.

The Senate bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the repair of the Long Bridge over the Potomac.

Various measures were proposed to be taken up by different members, but objections were interposed.

The House passed the Senate bill to increase the pay of the Regular Army and Volunteers.

The House disposed of several matters of no public importance.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President, if compatible with the public service, to communicate to the House at the next session, all correspondence with foreign nations since 1853, relative to maritime rights.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, asked leave to make a personal explanation, but this was objected to from the Republican side.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, offered a resolution providing for the purchase of a copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* for each member of the present House who has not received the same.

Objection was made.

Messages were from time to time received from the Senate Committee on enrolled bills, occasionally reporting and the Speaker signing the same.

Towards noon there was much hurry among officers transacting business.

A message was received from the President informing the House he had approved of certain bills.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved the session be extended thirty minutes.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said the Secretary of the Senate had intimated to him that such an extension was desirable.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said such a motion was scarcely necessary, as the hour for adjournment had expired thirty minutes ago.

Mr. ASHLEY'S motion was agreed to.

The clock had been stopped at ten minutes to twelve for some time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in an apparently serious tone, inquired whether it would be in order to move that the clock be allowed to go on.

This remark occasioned outbursts of laughter.

The Speaker, after giving a private order for the clock to be attended to, informed the House that it was now in motion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution "that inasmuch as the clock had refused to go by the hour, the House refuse to go by the clock."

The resolution was objected to as out of order, amid laughter.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, took occasion to say the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into, she will be the last to go out of it.

This announcement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union, both on the floor and in the galleries, clapped their hands, and otherwise gave vent to their feelings.

Exclamations were heard, "Good for Old Kentuck." The applause was long continued, and a more animated scene is seldom witnessed.

Subsequently Mr. WICKLIFFE retired without the bar of the House, when crowds of members gathered round him to hear the particulars concerning the good news announced by him.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, made a personal explanation relative to his resolution offered yesterday, declaring that at a time when armed rebellion threatened the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, any and all resolutions recommending or designing to make terms with armed rebels, is either cowardice or treason. He said that he meant nothing personal in connection with that resolution, but meant simply to condemn a principle, and not to question the motives, integrity or honesty of anybody.

Mr. MAY said that he was absent from the House at the time the resolution was offered, and did not know of the fact until he saw it in print.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that when the gentleman from New-York (DIVEN) offered his offensive resolution yesterday, there was a flash of indignation from this side of the House. We who had supported the war policy of the Government with a view to peace and union, and those who had the same end in view without approving of the martial means to bring it about, felt justly indignant. Hence my resolution. As the gentleman (DIVEN) has withdrawn his imputations, I would, if it were in my control, expunge my resolution.

There was now nothing particular to do, the House waiting to hear from the Senate.

Mr. COLFAX said perhaps it might be interesting for the House to hear from the gentleman from Minnesota something about the condition of the frontier.

Mr. STEVENS added—"And also about the Red River of the North."

Cries of "Agreed."

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, then rose and made some remarks about the Northwest, alluding to various members in a vein of pleasantry, which repeatedly convulsed the House with laughter.

The Speaker requested the gentleman to suspend his remarks in order to receive the report of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, who, with several other members, as a Committee, had waited on the President.

Mr. ALDRICH said he would give way for him, but for no other living man. (Laughter.)

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, then reported that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

The Speaker said that the hour fixed for the adjournment having arrived, I therefore declare this House adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. ALDRICH—Then my remarks are cut off. (Laughter.)

THE SPEAKER—They will come up next session as unfinished business.

The members then separated, all evidently in good humor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following is a complete and semi-official list of some of the military appointments, confirmed by the Senate, up to the close of the session:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, to be Major-General, May 16, 1861.

John A. DIX, of New-York, to be Major-General, May 16, 1861.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Major-General, May 16, 1861.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, of the Second Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Capt. John Pope, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

George A. McCall, of Pennsylvania, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Philip Kearney, of New-Jersey, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Joseph J. Reynolds, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

J. D. Cox, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Franz Siegel, of Missouri, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

B. M. Prentiss, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Daniel T. Van Buren, of New-York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

Henry J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

George S. Rose, of Indiana, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

James Bradshaw, of Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 20, 1861.

John W. Taylor, of Iowa, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 22, 1861.

Jacob Dock, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 22, 1861.

Charles W. Moulton, of Ohio, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 26, 1861.

Fielding Lowry, of Ohio, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 28, 1861.

John W. Rankin, of Iowa, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Reuben B. Hatch, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Jesse W. Fell, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

J. W. Shaffer, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

G. A. Pierce, of Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Henry Z. Curtis, of Iowa, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Edward M. Davis, of ——, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Chandler Hall, of ——, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Henry S. Fitch, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Enoch P. Fitch, of Virginia, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

John Levering, of Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

John F. Rutherford, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Dexter F. Parker, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Joseph G. Crane, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, June 28, 1861.

Speed Butler, of Illinois, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Francis Darr, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Daniel Saint, of Florida, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

W. C. Tarkinton, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Isaac C. Woods, of ——, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

R. N. Comly, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

William Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Richard McAllister of Iowa, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

PAYMASTERS TO RANK FROM JUNE 1, 1861.

Joseph R. Eaton, of Illinois; age 45; born in Massachusetts.

Daniel H. McPhail, of Maryland; age 48; born in Maryland.

William R. Gibson, military storekeeper United States Army; born in South Carolina.

Thomas W. Yard, of New-York; age 35; born in Pennsylvania.

Joshua Howard, of Michigan; age 68; born in Pennsylvania.

William P. Gould, of Indiana; age 31; born in Rhode Island.

Arthur W. Fletcher, of Maryland; age 47; born in Maine.

David Taylor, of Ohio: age 36; born in Ohio.

Andrew M. Sallade, of Pennsylvania; age 45; born in Pennsylvania.

Charles T. Larned, of Missouri; age 26; born in Michigan.

Dwight Bannister, of Ohio; age 29; born in Ohio.

John H. Kinzie, of Illinois; age 57; born in Canada.

A. McD. Lyon, of Pennsylvania; age 25; born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas J. McKean, of Iowa; age 50; born in Pennsylvania.

Will Cumback, of Indiana; age 32; born in Indiana.

J. D. Webster, of Illinois.

Robert E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania; age 31; born in Pennsylvania.

E. E. Paulding, of Minnesota; age 28; born in New-York.

Joseph A. Nunes, of California; age 37; born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas H. Halsey, of Vermont; age 45; born in New-Jersey.

Malcolm McDowell, of Ohio; age 34; born in Ohio.

William Patten, of New-York; age 32; born in New-York.

Edwin D. Judd, of Connecticut; age 27; born in Connecticut.

Chauncey P. E. Johnson, of Missouri; age 33; born in New-York.

Thomas S. Allison, of New-Jersey; age 51; born in Pennsylvania.

Philip Pendleton, of Virginia; age 47; born in Virginia.

William Allen, of Iowa; age 36; born in Massachusetts.

M. K. Hazleton, of New-Hampshire; age 25; born in New-Hampshire.

W. E. Haskin, of New-York.

R. H. Pruyn, of New-York.

Israel Townsend, of Delaware; age 46; born in Delaware.

John Coon, of Ohio; age 38; born in New-York.

George B. Way, of Ohio; age 50; born in Maryland.

Frederick Roble, of Maine; age 38; born in Maine.

William B. Rochester, of New-York; age 35; born in New-York.

Edwin C. Morse, of Massachusetts; age 42; born in Massachusetts.

Milton J. Stone, of Massachusetts; age 40; born in Massachusetts.

Jonathan Ladd, of Massachusetts; age 42; born in New-Hampshire.

Jacob A. Camp, of Ohio; age 38; born in New-York.

Fayette Brown, of Ohio; age 37; born in Ohio.

Isaac N. Cooke, of Ohio; age 33; born in Ohio.

B. Rush Cowen, of Ohio; age 30; born in Ohio.

Howard Mathews, of Ohio.

Edward Boyce, of the District of Columbia; age 29; born in the District of Columbia.

Horace A. Hutchings, of Ohio; age 23; born in Ohio.

Henry B. Reese, of Ohio; age 29.

Joseph Addison Lawyer, of New-York; age 36; born in New-York.

Henry P. Andrews, of New-York; age 38; born in New-York.

Adam M. Freeman, of New-York; age 49; born in New-York.

Roland G. Usher, of Massachusetts; age 38; born in Massachusetts.

Coates Kinney, of Ohio; age 34; born in New-York.

John P. Brua, of Pennsylvania; age 48; born in Pennsylvania.

Henry L. King, of New-York.

Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania.

George Marston, of New-Hampshire.

Robert Smith, of Illinois.

Charles S. Jones, of the District of Columbia.

F. W. Crane.

Gideon J. Ball, of Pennsylvania.

John H. McBlair, of the District of Columbia.

William Sherman, of New-Jersey.

Henry O. Brigham, of the District of Columbia.

John Ledyard Hodge, of the District of Columbia.

Lewis E. Johnson, of Maryland.

Lyman S. Hapgood, of Massachusetts.

Alvin V. Elliot, of New-York.

George P. Folsom, of New-Hampshire.

Anthony Ten Eyck, of Michigan.

Nathan S. Brinton, of Maryland.

Henry L. Benner, of Pennsylvania.

William Fessenden, of Maine.

James W. Carpenter, of Vermont.

Francis Jordan, of Pennsylvania.

Jabez True, of Maine.

Obadiah H. Platt, of Missouri.

H. T. Dixon, of Virginia.

William Richardson, of New-York.

Charles S. Stevenson, of Indiana.

Samuel A. Safford, of New-York.

HOW THE REBELS OBTAIN SUPPLIES.

THE OPEN PORTS OF FLORIDA.

A gentleman recently from Jacksonville, gives us some interesting statements touching the present position of the various ports of Florida, and how easy the rebels of that State, and also of Georgia and South Carolina, supply themselves and keep up communication with the outside world. So far as is known, there is no blockade of any of the harbors and inlets from Brunswick, Georgia, to Indian River.

Brunswick is one of the finest harbors on the coast, with twenty-five feet of water on the bar. It was here that so strenuous an effort was made a short time since by the Southern delegation in Congress to have a Navy-yard established. This harbor is unprotected.

Darien, with the whole of St. Simon and Albemarle Sound, is also accessible to the Southern cruisers, there being no vessel to watch them.

It should be borne in mind that there is an inside passage for the whole distance between Jacksonville, Florida, to Charleston, South Carolina, with the exception of ten miles, and yet the St. Johns River, the approach to Jacksonville, which has from ten to fifteen feet of water, is without any blockading vessel, and the rebel steamers and small vessels go in and out without hindrance or challenge from any one, thus keeping up communication all along the coast.

St. Augustine, the oldest and one of the most important sea-coast towns of Florida, where there is from 10 to 13 feet of water at high tide, and furnishing easy access to the whole interior country, is open, inviting into its spacious harbor the privateers of JEFF. DAVIS with their prizes of merchant vessels and cargoes. TILLMAN, the colored steward of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, states that this was the port into which they were bound with that rich prize, when he rose and slew his captors, and changed the destination of the vessel.

Fernandina, the best harbor on the whole coast, having from fourteen to twenty feet of water on the bar, and opening to small craft the St. Mary's River, with its large interior tract of country, and its railroad connection with Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, has not yet seen the glimpse of a blockading sail. And yet in all these places there are large numbers of Union men, with the flag of the Union hidden away in secret places, ready to hang it out the first hour that the Government shall reassert its authority. *One thousand men could easily take possession of the whole of East Florida.*

At Fernandina there are, perhaps, one hundred men on duty in and about the fort, with a total population of from four to six hundred persons. They have some half dozen old guns, stolen from St. Augustine, with a small quantity of balls that are too large for the guns. At the mouth of the St. Johns, they have thrown up a mud battery, with two guns, also stolen from St. Augustine.

Such was the state of affairs in Florida, only a very short time ago, as given by an intelligent Union [illegible] who had been on a visit to Jacksonville for his health, and whose sources of information are unquestionable.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, August 6.

The Republican State Committee met this morning at the Delavan House. Seventeen members were present out of twenty-four. Those present were Messrs. G. C. Davidson, A. B. [illegible], Fry, Sharp, Peck and Sherman.

After a session of two hours, the Committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to wait upon the Democratic State Committee, now in meeting to be held in this city on the 6th of August, to invite them to call their Convention at the same time and place as the Republican Convention, for the purpose of enabling the two Conventions to unite upon the nomination of a Union ticket pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the execution of the National laws in all sections of the country.

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee have power to fix the time and place of the Convention on the part of this Committee.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Opdyke, Draper, Strong, Dart and Allen.

The State Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the officers.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 6.

There were several alarms in the camp last night, all arising from the discharge of musketry by a freshly arrived regiment—the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth.

Gen. BANKS was in the saddle at 3 o'clock, [illegible] around the country. He was slightly indisposed yesterday, but is fully recovered to-day.

The Secessionists captured by Lieut.-Col. BROWN and party of the New-York Twenty-eighth, are at Gen. THOMAS' quarters. They will be detained as hostages, and are kindly treated.

A private in the Indiana Sixteenth Regiment was shot by a sentry last night, failing to answer the challenge.

Gen. BANKS has issued stringent orders in relation to promiscuous firing in the camp and on the outposts. The propriety of this measure will be readily conceded when the unnecessary trouble the alarms create is understood.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

In the alphabetical list of vessels chartered or purchased by the Government, which we published some days ago, the names of the following—most of which have been employed since—were not included:

Ino,	James Jerome,
Jonathan Bowne,	Dunleith,
Kingfisher,	City of Louisiana,
Rapid, Seabreeze,	These two are being surveyed,
Gen. Hallett,	G. W. Graham,
W. H. Wall,	Neta,
War Eagle,	Empress,
E. W. Gould,	City of Alton,
Undine,	Reliance,
State of Georgia,	Florence,
J. H. Doane.	Jennie Deans.

Several New-Bedford craft are undergoing an examination, and will probably be hired or bought.

A naval officer has compiled the number of total resignations in the service, from the commencement of Secessionism up to the 1st of June. On the Navy Register, for 1861, there were 1,354 commissioned and warrant officers. Of these, 761 were from Free, and 592 from Slave States. Of the latter, 72 were natives of the District of Columbia. Only 342 were from the Confederate States. Of the entire Southern officers, 321 had resigned on the 1st of June, but several from the Confederate States are still in the Navy, and some from Border States have left. There is no reason to believe that "the only Southern Fleet Commodore," Flag-Officer STRIBLING, will resign, as reported.

The following list comprises all the United States regular men-of-war not in active cruising duty at present, with a statement of their fitness or unfitness for sea duty:

Liner *Ohio*, 84 guns, receiving-ship, Boston, inefficient.

Liner *Vermont*, 84 guns, in ordinary, Boston, inefficient.

Constitution, sailing frigate, 50 guns, "Floating Naval Academy," partially useful.

Potomac, sailing frigate, 50 guns, preparing for sea at New-York.

Brandywine, sailing frigate, 50 guns, in ordinary, New-York, inefficient.

Sabine, sailing frigate, 50 guns, refitting at Portsmouth, N. H.

Decatur, sailing corvette, 16 guns, receiving at San Francisco, inefficient.

Liner *North Carolina*, 84 guns, receiving-ship, New-York, inefficient.

Liner *Franklin*, 50 guns, in *statu quo*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Pensacola, store-ship, (new,) 19 guns, preparing for sea at Washington.

The permanent store-ships at Mare Island, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Panama, Aspinwall and Valparaiso are left out. Since our Navy was established this is the first time that all its sea-going vessels, but five, were in active employment.

The "militia fleet" was busy yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Niagara* was finished; the *Chesapeake* came into the stream, and will take on board some sailors from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and a quantity of stores and provisions, supposed to be destined for the new steam corvette *Pensacola*. Another chartered vessel brought 800 shot and shell to the Yard, from Cold Spring. The cargo was discharged and turned over to the ordnance authorities. The *National Guard* is put down to go in commission on Saturday.

Advices from Fort Pickens say that the chartered gun-boat *South Carolina* caught eleven prizes, of which five were taken on the 4th of July. Some of their names are: Schooners *Venus, Shark, McCaulfield, Falcon, Ann Ryer, Louisa Cortilla, George Baker*, and pilot-boats *Dart* and *Sam Houston*. The *Mohawk* had captured the pilot-boat *Geo. B. Sloat*. The *Brooklyn's* seizure of the *Pilgrim* is confirmed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is still in town. He has been at the Nav

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPORTS OF THE FIGHT

From the Charleston Mercury, July 29.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
CAMP FORBES, Monday, July 22, 1861. }

I gave you yesterday, as well as the circumstances would permit, my first impressions of the great battle at the Stone Bridge, and, after a day of cogitation, inquiry, and as much reflection as the hurried moments would allow, I will attempt to give a more connected account of that most brilliant military achievement of the age.

The battle was expected. All things seemed to indicate it. The unusual movements of the enemy, by Alexandria Railroad, and at the Bridges on Cobb's Creek, they took twenty-one guns, which had become jammed, and which, together with the horses, which they were all too hurried to unhitch, were taken

their account.

The regiments of KERSHAW and CASH, with KEMPER'S Battery, followed to within a mile of Centreville. The road was strewed with plunder, at the Bridges on Cobb's Creek, they

Lockbridge, of the enemy, within easy distance of it came, took the latter position of it and Fairfax, and the "All for Speed" Brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD, thunder, and each contributed its contingent to the mass of slaughter.

When I entered on the field, at 2 o'clock, the fortunes of the day were dark. The remnants of the regiments, so badly injured, or wounded and worn, they staggered out, grey gloomy pictures of the scene, and as up to the time, after four hours of almost unprecedented valor and exertion, no point had been given, each addition but seemed to stem the current of the enemy, but *could not turn it back*, as our forces were not extended to the distances to the traversed were hazardous, as the distances to the traversed were continually greater, and as the enemy stood in possession of almost unlimited military power, and even the event was doubtful. We could not be routed, perhaps, but it is doubtful whether we were destined to a victory. But at this point the fortunes seemed to stoop to our relief.

By an order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, Gen. BONHAM sent Col. KERSHAW'S Regiment, with KEMPER'S Battery of four guns annexed, and Col. CASH'S regiment, to the rescue. The two came four fourmasses of the enemy before them, and marching miles below, at a rapid march, driving great fearful execution in their ranks. Hill after hill was passed with the same result, until they reached the Stone Bridge. Here Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Battery of four guns, reinforced them with a Virginia regiment, HAMPTON'S Legion, what of it was in condition for service, some MARYLANDERS and Louisianians, and started them again after the retreating foe, who fought and broke until the retreat became a rout. Gravity came in now to their assistance, and it was with a feeling of triumph that we saw the first booming of the shells, some seven miles, leaving the road filled with plunder. The gravity followed, out down and captured, until late in the night.

While this was transpiring at one point, other events took place further on in another part of the field. I mentioned that two brigades of Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces were behind, having been delayed by a collision on the Manassas Railroad. The brigade of Gen. SMITH, consisting of 1,800 men, arrived at Manassas after the fight began to the field. And at the instant that Beauregard's forces were engaged with the enemy, and there could be no expectation of help, and even to-day there lie around the place where it stood the bodies of one hundred or the enemy. It was taken twice, but retaken again; and it was only when the regiments of the enemy, with their overwhelming numbers, *seemed to have the spur of the contest taken from them*, that they gave way, and then only to fall back in order, and with the utmost rapidity, they gave their way with the utmost rapidity, and even then they were driven back with the bayonet, at the point of which they were forced to retire from the field in which they became assured by experience there was no longer any hope of victory. It was too late to retire? or, were they, broken and out-done, about to retire from a field in which they were, indeed, welcome by bloody hands to hospitable graves? What this was their purpose, at length appeared. A shout arose upon the conviction, from 10,000 throbbing and exultant hearts. The cavalry poured down upon them. The dust does not appear. In the rout, he left equipage to be stopped this side on Alexandria or Washington and baggage, and four of his guns at Centreville, which he had not left the spirit, even to attempt to save. The number of guns now taken is report-ed to be fifty-one, and as a conclusive indication of what is the true import and effect of our action, it may be stated that, yesterday, the Confederate flag was run up at Fairfax. That night the town was in possession of a detachment of our cavalry, and to-night it will be occupied by a force sufficient to hold it.

In further evidence of the demoralization of the enemy, it was stated this morning by a gentleman of official position and character in Alexandria, that he left that town unscheduled last night, that he came to our own pickets unqueries, but he did. The enemy, to fact, recalled value, but he could sell his forces for their utmost pieces, but he could sell his forces for their utmost around the place where it stood the bodies of one hundred or the enemy. It was taken twice, but retaken again; and it was only when the regiments of the enemy, with their overwhelming numbers, *seemed to have the spur of the contest taken from them*, that they gave way, and then only to fall back in order, and with the utmost rapidity, they gave their way with the utmost rapidity, and even then they were driven back with the bayonet, at the point of which they were forced to retire from the field in which they became assured by experience there was no longer any hope of victory. It was too late to retire? or, were they, broken and out-done, about to retire from a field in which they were, indeed, welcome by bloody hands to hospitable graves? What this was their purpose, at length appeared. A shout arose upon the conviction, from 10,000 throbbing and exultant hearts. The cavalry poured down upon them. The dust does not appear. In the rout, he left equipage to be stopped this side on Alexandria or Washington and baggage, and four of his guns at Centreville, which he had not left the spirit, even to attempt to save. The number of guns now taken is report-ed to be fifty-one, and as a conclusive indication of what is the true import and effect of our action, it may be stated that, yesterday, the Confederate flag was run up at Fairfax. That night the town was in possession of a detachment of our cavalry, and to-night it will be occupied by a force sufficient to hold it.

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Six horsemen, detached from their company, dashed forward and came upon a company of the enemy all armed, forty-five in number, demanding a surrender as the best means of avoiding their own capture. The enemy complied, and the six men with sabres only marched them in.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR MANASSAS, }
Tuesday, July 23. }

I have visited again to-day the scene of conflict, and am able to add still other particulars to that given in my letter of yesterday, which, as far as it went, was the most correct of those from Gen. JOHNSTON. But I have since learned that many of our brave men, arrived at Manassas after the fight began to rage, and each contributed its contingent to the general success.

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Bull Run, as I have had occasion to remark in former letters, is one of the branches of the Occoquan. They hold the Manassas Junction in the fork, and about three miles from either. From Centreville, as one may see from looking at the map, all the roads cross at that point. That by Mitchell's Ford being the most direct, is seven miles, and all the others longer. The fight occurring on the extreme right, all the reinforcements were necessarily thrown from along this line; and time was necessary, as a considerable time elapsed after the engagement at the Stone Bridge, before the precise character of the movement was apprised, it was late before Centreville was reached, and then only before the enemy's movements could be made to meet it.

When it was ascertained what was the full meaning of the enemy to the left, I have reason to believe it was at once determined to throw a column from Mitchell's Ford upon the batteries above, and taking them, *to fall upon the enemy's rear. Why it was not done I am not able to state, but it was* that the battle was fought and won. Had it been done, BEAUREGARD remarks, in my report, I heard Gen. BEAUREGARD remark, pointing to the left, to the west, "There is the battle-ground." Soon after orders were dispatched, and the Generals, with aids and attendants, dashed on to enter on the scene of conflict.

The apparent retreat of the enemy was, in fact, but an extension to the right, to gain our rank, and nearly to the point of a house owned by a man named Lewis, *who will come to meet us; but if they* [illegible] upon the action of the enemy. *They took* [illegible] *to meet us*, and was the letter which was found on a prisoner, a copy of which I send you, states their force at 130,000—too much, perhaps. It is certain it was large, and that not less than 80,000 was dispatched upon this mission. To meet this, we had only the brigade of Gen. EVANS, consisting of the Fourth South Carolina, and WHEAT'S Louisiana Battalion, and two guns of the Washington Artillery, sustained by Col. COCKE'S Brigade, consisting of Colonels Seventeenth Virginia, PRESTON'S Twenty-eighth Virginia. The disadvantage, therefore, was all on that line the great disproportion of our column left it exposed to an accumulated and concentrated fire which occasioned a mortality disproportioned to two might have been extenuated from a more equal number. In addition to the enemy's right, which drove from their line the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, Cole. FEATHERSTON and BUTT, move round to gain the rear and Third Infantry, at least, DUPREE'S Battalion, late of PATTERSON'S column, it is be-

[illegible] Blazing the fire of its army on its attack, it was truly severe. Never did men fights more men did. The Fourth Regiment and WHEAT'S Battalion stood until almost cut to pieces under a concentrated fire from flanks and front, and they did in fact, as I thought they did, force the enemy to recoil; but *the utmost they could expect* [illegible] *enemy massy*. It still rolled on, and, as Brigade after brigade was subsequently thrown up, it but sustained the check; and, as they were successively fell up of the more abundant advantage of the enemy, they still left in him the advantage of position

ornaments, but add to that the praying on *private property*, and *by* all laws of all nations are outlaws, and not entitled to any of the legal amenities of ordinary criminals. The excuse that they have letters-of-marque from the head rebel, is of no avail. He cannot delegate power to others that he does not hold himself. He and his rebel coadjutors have no legal national existence, and their warrants for piracy (or privateering,) are of no more validity than so much paper from a wild Comanche Chief, authorizing raids on the border settlers. All these piratical rebels should be hung at the yard-arm instanter. Being caught in the act is proof enough, without wasting time in Court trials. If they are not pirates then is TILLMAN a murderer, and should be given over to trial and execution. I may be told that if we hang these men, the rebels will retaliate on our men taken by them. In fact, this is already threatened. Well, terrible as it is, the sentence must be written. *Let them retaliate.* Do not accuse me of barbarism or lack of sympathy for our poor unfortunates who are now or may hereafter be prisoners. I have personal friends now in their hands, and realize fully what I write when I say, let the rebels retaliate. If we hesitate one moment to hang their pirates and punish their rebels on account of any fear for the safety of our men in their hands, or in consequence of any threats they make, then we may just as well lay down our arms and yield up the Government to them, and sue for mercy.

Rebels taken in arms against the Government must not be treated as prisoners of war subject to exchange. To do so, discourages our own loyal men who will not fight for such a result. Flags of truce borne by rebels must not be respected, but their bearers must be treated as rebels. To do otherwise is to encourage treason. Privateers must be summarily hanged as a warning to others and as a protection to law-abiding citizens. No leniency, no recognition of letters-of-marque, no attention to threats of retaliation. Let the Government be firm, and swift in its punishment of treason and piracy, and peace will the sooner return to our borders. SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

The Result of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever may be the result of the war to the rebellious States, the North can reap from it nothing but good. How, even should the South prove strong enough to maintain its independence, that independence should prove anything but a curse it is impossible to see; but the task is not difficult to show the immense gain accruing to the loyal States from this contest for principle and for the Union.

The inherent strength of the loyal States stands in painful contrast with the weakness of the rebels. The 20th of July witnessed the assembly of a hostile Congress in the City of Richmond. No sane man doubts the ability of its members. Trained to rule from boyhood, they meet fresh from the ruins of a lost empire to retrieve their shattered fortunes. And yet so feeble do they feel their strength, that they sit with closed doors, in the vain hope of concealing their impotence. We can well imagine the tenor of their discussions. We know what fierce bickerings and furious passions lie hidden beneath the smooth complacency they wear. We sympathize with them in their futile efforts to raise men and money for the contest. With their ports blockaded, their exchequer empty, and the enemy gradually yet surely hemming them in, we can forgive their vaporing about Bull Run, and pity the madness which forces their frail bark on the breakers of the Union.

And if all these are signs of weakness, how grandly does the National strength loom up in comparison. No barrier stops the entrance to the halls of legislation. The little disputes, the exposure of weak points, the discussion of ways and means, even the arraignments of the President, his Cabinet, or the Commander-in-chief are so conducted that not the remotest hamlet remains in ignorance of it. More than all this, great names link themselves with open treason, and apologize on the floor of the Senate for rebellion, while the nation yet mourns its victims. Who but sees in these things an evidence, a self-consciousness of the power that shall eventually conquer?

Suppose, however, secession is strong enough to enforce its demands, and that the nation is severed in twain—the North gains by this war. Not a dollar is misspent, nor a single life wasted. The results will differ only in degree from those that would follow, were we successful in crushing out the rebellion. For it leaves the United States a great power among the nations of the earth. States-rights as opposed to the National Government will disappear. No part of the body politic can ever breathe the odious doctrine of secession. The blood of the citizens, gathered as a priceless offering from all the States, is a broad seal upon the sanctity and perpetuity of the Government. It is impossible to guard against revolution, but this compact is ratified among the States:—*There can be no secession without war.* If any go, they must fight out, and the pestilent heresy that has wrought so much mischief will be driven out of the land.

The contrast between two confederacies so differently constituted is still more glaring. A nation held together only by the will of politicians is worse than a rope of sand. Who would buy a Confederate State bond when the breath of a demagogue is its only security? It can but be utterly without credit and without stability, and its safety will call for the violation of the very principle on which it was originally based.

While this state of things works ruin on the South, prosperity will unfailingly attend the North. Its resources will receive more careful development. Its credit will be unimpaired, and under the additional guarantee of firmness given by this war for the Union capital will seek its stocks and bonds as a channel of investment.

Let no one then fill his mind with gloomy forebodings of the end of the war. Bull Run has only taught us how well our men can fight when outnumbered and badly officered. It will be a different story under MCCLELLAN, especially if the enemy dare take the field and cease skulking. But twenty Bull Runs cannot change our destiny, and if the South can fight out of the Union so much the worse for the South.

A cloud is hanging over the Nation, but its northern edge is fringed with light. The sun will burst out upon us soon—God grant it may lighten the South as the North, and shine upon the Stars and Stripes everywhere—but if the cloud still hovers over the rebellious section, theirs will be the loss. H.

Count Cavour's Estimate of the Character and Intentions of Napoleon III.

From the Quarterly Review.

Of the character and policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, CAVOUR was accustomed to speak with much freedom. No one had better opportunities than CAVOUR of sounding their depths. He was the only living man who had ventured to grapple with him face to face, and who had used him for his purpose. The estimate he had formed of his capacity was not a high one, but he fully admitted his fertility of resource, his physical and moral courage, and his knowledge of the people he governs. "He has no definite policy," he remarked to an English friend. "He has a number of political ideas floating in his mind, none of them matured. They would seem to be convictions, founded on instinct. He will not steadily pursue any single idea if a serious obstacle presents itself, but will give way, and take up another. This is the *mot de l'énigme* to his policy. It is by steadily keeping this in view that I have succeeded in thwarting his designs, or in inducing him to adopt a measure. The only principle—if principle it can be called—which connects together these various ideas is the establishment of his dynasty, and the conviction that the best way to secure it is by feeding the national vanity of the French people. He found France, after the fall of the Orleanist and Republican Governments, holding but a second place amongst the great Powers; he has raised her to the very first. Look at his wars, look at his foreign policy; he has never gone one step beyond what was absolutely necessary to attain this one object. The principle ostentatiously put forward in the first instance has been forgotten or discarded as soon as his immediate end has been accomplished. It was so in the war with Russia; it has been so in the war with Austria. In the Crimea he was satisfied with the success of his army in the capture of Sebastopol, which took from the English troops the glory they had earned by their devotion and courage, and to which they would have added had the war continued. In the struggle with Austria he was astounded by the greatness of the victories of Magenta and Solferino. The military glory of France had been satiated, and he thought no more of the liberty of Italy, of the free and united nation which he was to have called into existence from the Alps to the Adriatic. It is this uncertain policy, guided by dynastic and selfish considerations, which makes him so dangerous to you, and which renders it necessary that you should ever be on your guard. Not that he is hostile to England, or that he has any definite design against her. On the contrary, he has much affection for your country. He is a man of generous impulses, and has strong feelings of gratitude towards those who have served and befriended him. At the bottom of his heart he is greatly attached to Italy. His earliest recollections are bound up with her. He is to this day a 'carbonaro' in his desire for Italian freedom and hatred of Austria. He has not forgotten the kindness and hospitality shown to him when an exile in England. He admires your institutions, and the character of the English people. But all this is as nothing when compared with the maintenance of his dynasty, the establishment of which he looks upon almost in the light of a religious obligation. If the moment came when he thought a sacrifice necessary to sustain it, however great that sacrifice might be, however painful or repugnant to his feelings, he would make it. No one has had better opportunities of knowing him than I have. He has talked to me with the greatest openness of his future plans. But he has invariably assured me at the same time, that his first object was to maintain peace and good understanding with England. I believe," he solemnly added, "that from policy as well as from affection, such are his views; and that only in a moment of the utmost emergency, when he was convinced that his influence in France depended upon it, would he depart from them. But that moment may come, and you would be madmen if you were not prepared for it." As regards the Peace of Villafranca, CAVOUR attributed it to no distinct policy, but rather to a variety of motives. "There is no profound secret or mystery about it," he said; "it was rather an impulse than the result of any well-considered design. Two splendid victories had added sufficiently to the glory of the French arms. The horrible scenes he had witnessed on the field of battle had made a deep impression upon him. He felt much disgust at the quarrels among his Generals, who were sacrificing the honor of their country to personal jealousies. Then there were the heat, the dust, and the labor, for he did not spare himself; indeed, he did everything. His exertions and the fatigue he went through were amazing. His health was beginning to give way. He had had enough of campaigning and its hardships, and was anxious to get back to Paris. To add to all this, he could not resist the temptation of dealing in person with a legitimate Emperor, as his uncle had done before him, of imposing, without consulting any one, the conditions of peace, and of earning at the same time, by his generosity and moderation, the gratitude, and perhaps eventual support, of a still powerful though vanquished enemy. These various motives and considerations together led him to abandon the great cause in which he had embarked, and to forget the proclamations, the promises, and the hopes of the day before." CAVOUR was convinced that the difficulties of an attack upon the Quadrilateral had been exaggerated. He believed that the fortresses would have soon fallen. The result of subsequent inquiries made by the Austrian Government itself into the state of Mantua and Verona fully confirmed his opinion. After the fatal day of Solferino a panic had seized the Austrian army. The result of the battle was first known in Verona by a vast number of soldiers and camp followers blockading up the gates leading to the city. The greatest disorder prevailed even in the forts, which were without the necessary guns and ammunition, and in some of which the troops had been gained over. At the same time the inhabitants of the city were ready to rise It is believed that LOUIS NAPOLEON was not unacquainted with these facts, and that he urged them upon the Emperor of Austria at Villafranca to obtain his acceptance of the conditions of peace.

LAW REPORTS.

The Will of the late Susan Parish Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

After dividing among her five brothers separate portions of her household furniture, plate, and carriages, and to their wives her diamonds and shawls, and to their daughters the residue of her jewelry, she gives legacies to several members of her family, amounting to $14,702; to other individuals, $25,000; and to charitable associations, $3,500, and then adds:

Item.—I do hereby direct the Executors of my late husband, Henry Parish, to pay over to my brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus K. Delafield, the sum or fund of $200,000 given to me by his will.

Item.—All the rest and residue of my estate I give to my said five brothers, in equal proportions, share and share alike.

Will dated March 21, 1861.

This lady, whose will is above given, was the widow of Henry Parish, whose will and codicils have been, and yet continue, a subject of litigation in our Courts. By his will, made in 1842, he gave to his wife (having no children) $200,000 in cash, real estate of about $100,000 in value, together with his household furniture, plate, carriages, &c., and gave the residue of his estate to his two brothers, Daniel Parish of New-York, and James Parish, of Poughkeepsie. In 1849 he was struck with paralysis, and from that time to his death in 1856, as alleged, he could neither speak nor write. After his death three codicils, dated after his attack, were offered for probate with his will, signed by a mark, and purporting to revoke the residue of his estate given by his will to his brothers, and to give it to his wife, amounting to about one million of dollars. His brothers contested the validity of the three codicils, on the ground of incompetency and undue influences. The Supreme Court set the codicils aside. Mrs. Parish appealed to the Court of Appeals, before whom the case is still pending. It will be seen by her will that she has given to her five brothers all that she received under her husband's will, and also the residue of her estate, whatever it may be; thence if the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Supreme Court and sustains the codicils, her brothers will also receive the residue of her husband's estate of a million of dollars, and the brothers of her husband will receive nothing. And if the Court agrees with the Supreme Court in rejecting the codicils the brothers of Mrs. Parish will get the amount given to her by the will of her husband and the brothers of Henry Parish will get the residue of his estate. A part of this residue in contest is the dwelling in Union-square, known as the Parish house, and the lot adjoining occupied by Dr. Jackson, at the corner of Broadway.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following named gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors: Thomas M. Partridge, Foreman; Stephen Hyatt, Wm. H. McConnell, James G. Moffatt, Richard R. Roe, Linus Scudder, John F. Zebley, Joseph B. Brewster, Martin L. Delafield, Maurice Hilger, George G. Lake, Israel Minor, Edward Morgan, Robert J. Randolph, John J. Townsend, Wm. A. Thomson, James B. Taylor, Joseph Applegate.

The Recorder's charge was brief and confined entirely to those subjects required by law to be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury. At the close of the charge the calendar was called, and no cases being found ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

During the present month of August the Clerk will not be allowed to set down any motions.

Unless the motion is ready when reached in its order on the calendar, the same will be passed for that calendar.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
Justices.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

No order will be granted returnable on Saturday, and no motion will be heard on that day.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Geo F Hege et al* vs. *John C. Carson.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Frederick Kleg vs. *Ann C Kleg*—Motion denied.

Wm. H. Appleton et als. vs. *J. G. Gregory.*—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Artisans' Bank vs. *Henry C. Derby.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Charles Burrall vs. *Wm. W. Wright et als.*—Motion granted, directing the payment of the amount admitted due.

William Kiefer et als vs. *Eckel Brunner et als.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

John N. Du Fay et als. vs. *Henry G. Juhan et als.*—Motion granted, costs $10, to abide event.

Frederick Wright vs. *William Poultney*—Motion granted, directing the payment of the amount admitted due by the answer.

Herman Fried vs. *Benjamin Falkenburgh*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Frederick Frederlem vs. *Gustavus W. Rodar et al*—Referred to J. N. Luckey, Esq.

James M. Thorn vs. *Thomas Chamberlain*—Motion granted.

Wm. H. Smith vs. *Frank D. Page*—Motion granted, and reference to F. G. Burnham to ascertain amount due.

Russel W. Adams vs. *Andrew L. Pudney*—Reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to compute, &c.

Horace Andrews vs. *Frank D. Page*—Reference to F. G. Burnham, Esq.

Elisha Bloomer vs. *Harrison D. Hunt*—Reference to Wm. H. Elting.

Frederick Wright vs. *Wm. Poultney*—Motion granted, deducting the payment of the amount admitted due by the answer.

In the matter of the petition of Chas. L. Spithom, to be appointed guardian—Motion granted.

John N. Du Fay vs. *Henry G. Julian*—Reference to John M. Barbour, Esq.

Emeline J. Clement vs. *Abraham D. Clement*—Allowance of $100 alimony, payable quarterly.

William Mills vs. *John W. Stout*—Motion denied.

George E. Meyers vs. *John Calbert*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John J. Phelps vs. *Joseph H. Sheppard*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Watson Sanford vs. *Garret P. Terhune*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William R. Stafford vs. *Amanda G. Townley et als*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Esq., to take account.

Ephraim H. Burden vs. *John J. Bell et als*—Referred to R. C. Beamish to select receiver and take security.

Henry A. Wilmerding vs. *William M. Keeler*—Motion granted.

Theodore H. Vetterleon vs. *Henry Radwell, Jr., et als*—Motion granted.

Geo. W. Ford vs. *William Graydon*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

George M. Graves vs. *Abijah Watson*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 6, 1861.

$2,950	U. S. 6s, '67.....	88	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Con.	90	
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	88¾	
10,000	do	88	
2,700	Tres. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	96	
20,000	do	95⅞	
5,000	do	96¾	
1,000	Michigan 7s.....	85	
10,000	Ohio State 6s, 1860	91	
25,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¾	
5,000	do	s30	43¾
5,000	Va. State 6s	52	
16,000	Mo State 6s	43¾	
5,000	do	43⅝	
3,000	Cal. State 7s.....	76½	
1,000	do	76⅝	
5,000	Hud 1st m. L.B.	101	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d m. B.	80	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R bds	90	
500	C & N W 1st m b	37⅜	
3,000	Han & St. J R b.	30	
1,000	C B & Q R 8₱c b	92	
42	Mechanics' Bank..	90	
5	Bank of America...	101	
5	Bank of Com.....	77	
33	Metropolitan Bank.	83	
15	Pacific Mail S. Co.	75¾	
63	Panama Railroad..	107	
17	Cley., Co. & Cin. R.	94½	
150	N. Y. C. R..	s3	p&c 76½
50	do.....	opg	76½
60	do.....	p&c	76¾
50	do.....	s30	76¾
50	do.....	s30	76¾
10	Hudson River R...	34	
50	do.....		33⅝
100	do.....		33½
150	do.....		33½
100	do.....	s30	33¼
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	42	
250	So. & N. Ind. R.	13½	
100	Gal & Chi. R.....	63¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	28¾	
250	do.....		28½
100	do.....	s30	28
200	Chic. & Rock I. R..		39¾
200	do.....	s10	39¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	87⅝	
4,000	Trea. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	95⅝	
5,000	Trea. 10⅜ ₱c. Nts.	101	
15,000	Ten. State 6's, '90	43¾	
3,000	do.....	43¾	
13,000	Missouri St. 6s.	43½	
2,000	Missouri 6s, 1ss to H & St. J R	47	
15	Pacific M. Stm. Co...	73¾	
50	N Y Central R.	p&c	76⅞
200	Reading R.....	s60	36¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b10	64
50	do.....		64
100	Clev & Tol R....	s10	28¾
400	do.....		28¾
100	do.....	s60	28
8	Mil & Fra. Du Chien	R	15

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

It will be noticed from the limited sales of the day that a light business was done on the Stock Exchange. The market, though called dull on account of the moderate volume of transactions, moves with much steadiness in prices, and speculators for the decline find it difficult to make much impression, while on the other hand, operators for the advance appear to be content with very moderate profits,—such as barely pay two commissions for the risk incurred. The best demand at the Exchange Board, in the way of outside orders, centers upon Federal and State Stocks, and Treasury paper, the changes in which since yesterday's report are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. against the Funded Stock of 1881, and two-year Treasury Notes. The latter closed a little firmer than on the printed sales. Missouris were the same as yesterday; Tennessees ¼@½ ₱ cent. better, and Virginias up to 52 ₱ cent. On the Railway Shares the dullness of speculation was quite marked, and the whole amount sold scarcely equal to an ordinary day's business on a single leading Stock. New-York Central closed at ⅛ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday, while most of the Western descriptions were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower Pacific and Panama were steady. Late in the afternoon, New-York Central was 76½ ₱ cent.; Missouris, 43½ ₱ cent.; Virginias advanced to 53, Tennessees, 44½; Erie, 26½; Hudson, 33½; Reading, 36½; Michigan Guaranteed, 28½, Michigan Central, 41¾; Toledo, 28½; Galena, 63¾, and Rock Island, 39½ ₱ cent.

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics	89¾	America	100
City	110	Commerce	77
Mechanics Bank'g Ass'n	80	American Exchange.	77½
Metropolitan ...	82	Shoe and Leather..	80
Corn Exchange ..	75	Continental	70
Importers' & Traders'.	80		

The changes are not important in the Railway mortgages. The following bids were made to-day:

N Y Central Sixes ..	92	N Indiana firsts.....	75
N Y Cent Sevens, '64	99	N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68.	70
N Y Cent Sevens, '76.	99½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	73
N Y Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	100	Ill. Cent 7 ₱ cent., '75.	89¾
Erie firsts, '78.....	102	T. H. & Alton seconds, 8 ₱c., '70.....	22½
Erie seconds, '59.....	98	La C. & M. L. G. Bds	10
Erie, extended, '79.....	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83.....	84	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's	38
Erie fourths, '80.....	72	Chi. & N. W seconds..	16
Erie fifths, '88	57	Han & St. Jo firsts....	30
Buff. N. Y & Erie firsts	102	N. J. Cent firsts.....	102½
Hud R. seconds S. F. '65	95½	N. J. Cent seconds.....	101½
Hud R. thirds, '75 ...	79	Gal. & Chic firsts.....	98½
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Gal. & Chic seconds.	93
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chic. & R I. firsts	95
Harlem thirds, '68.....	70	Lake Erie & W firsts.	60½
M Cen S ₱c., old.....	94¾	Clev. & T firsts s. f....	73
M Cen S ₱c n f. '82 ..	95	C B. & Q. S ₱c. Bonds	92

The decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Foreign Exchange noticed yesterday as for the Boston steamer mail was fully established by actual sales to-day. Bankers' bills were done at 107¼@107½ and Merchant bills of the various grades, from 106 to 107 ₱ cent. The Import trade demand for Exchange is very light, while the Export trade supply keeps up to $2,250,000@$2,750,000 ₱ week. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week .	$1,561,888	$2,237,574	$2,254,035
Prev. reported.	37,315,101	50,695,283	70,093,468
Since Jan. 1 .	$38,876,989	$52,932,857	$76,347,503

The following is a complete copy of the Supplemental Loan Bill passed by Congress, last week, and which is now the law of the land. The fifth section, not heretofore published, is important to merchants having payments to make at the Custom-house It limits the employment of the new Treasury paper, in payment of public dues, to the Notes of Circulation payable on demand. The Three Year Bills bearing 7.30 ₱ cent., and the One Year Bills bearing 3 65 ₱ cent., (and convertible into the 7 30 ₱ cents,) will *not* be receivable for public dues. The section in question, however, does not affect the 6 ₱ cent. Two Year Treasury Notes issued under the Act of March, and now selling in the market at 95½@96 ₱ cent. These *are* receivable at all times, within the two years, for public dues:

SUPPLEMENTAL LOAN ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the United States bearing interest at six per centum per annum, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from date; and if any holder of Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent., which may be issued under the authority of the act to authorize a national loan and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1861, shall desire to exchange the same for said bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time before or at the maturity of said Treasury Notes, issue to said holder in payment thereof, an amount of said bonds equal to the amount which, at the time of such payment or exchange, may be due on said Treasury Notes; but no such bonds shall be issued for a less sum than $500, nor shall the whole amount of such bonds exceed the whole amount of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, issued under said act, and any part of the Treasury Notes payable on demand authorized by said act, may be made payable by the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis, or by the depository at Cincinnati.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the said act to authorize a National loan, and for other purposes, or of any other act now in force, authorizing the issue of such notes, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by some officer of the Treasury Department, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for said Treasurer, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or by some officer of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for said Register; and no Treasury Notes issued under any act, shall require the seal of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is supplementary as limits the denomination of a portion of the Treasury Notes, authorized by said act, at not less than ten dollars, be, and is, so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of said Notes at not less than five dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay such expenses, commissions or compensations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry into execution the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasury Notes authorized by the act to which this is supplementary of a less denomination than $50, payable on demand without interest, and not exceeding in amount the sum of $50,000,000, shall be receivable in amount the sum of $50,000,000, shall be receivable in payment of public dues.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," passed Aug. 6, 1846, be, and the same are hereby, suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositories, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent at par for the bonds bearing seven per cent. interest authorized by said act

The authority of the Department to issue Treasury Bills payable at any time in two years, under the Act of March 2, stands about as follows:

On Treasury Bills, Act of June, 1860.....	$13,978,000
Under Loan Act March 2, 1861.....	10,000,000
Together.....	$23,978,000
Less issued to Public Creditors up to July 1.	900,000
Balance unemployed July 1.....	$23,078,000

The exact proportion of this balance since employed is not known outside the Department. More than half the sum, however, has been advanced by the Banks of this City and Philadelphia and Boston on 60-day Bills, leaving about eleven millions for employment in the current disbursements of the Treasury. It is on this account that the two-year Treasury Bills now daily appearing in the market are issued. The rates at which they are sold to, or through, the Brokers, are governed by supply and demand—the fact that they are at all times receivable at par and interest, at the Custom-house, being taken into consideration. To-day they were done as low as 95½ ₱ cent., but closed 95½@96 ₱ cent. A fortnight ago, under the active payment of duties at the Custom-house, the price rose to 98½@99 ₱ cent.

The *Bank Note Reporter* of Mr. F G. ADAMS, of Chicago, quotes the Illinois discredited currency as follows, the sum total outstanding having been reduced from eleven millions on the 1st of April, to about $2,500,000 on the 1st of August:

NO 1, 95 CENTS.

Alton Bank,	City Bank of Ottawa,
Bank of Bloomington,	Dupage County Bank,
Bank of Galena,	Kane County Bank,
Bank of Northern Illinois,	Merch. & Mech. Bank,
Bank of Peru,	McLean County Bank.
Bank of Ottawa,	Rock Island Bank.

NO 2, 85 CENTS

Bank of Sparta,	Mechanics' Bank,
Cumberland County Bank,	Union Bank.
E. I. Tinkhaui & Co.'s,	

NO. 3, 80 CENTS

Bank of America,	Reapers' Bank,
International Bank,	Illinois River Bank,
Mahaiwe Bank,	Ohio River Bank.
Pittsfield Bank,	

NO. 4, 75 CENTS.

American Bank,	Ill. State Security Bank,
Bank of Indemnity,	Illinois Central Bank,
Highland Bank,	Marshall County Bank,
Merchants' Bank,	United States Stock Bank.

NO 5, 65 CENTS.

Eagle Bank,	Patriotic Bank,
Fulton Bank,	Panet Bank,
Olympic Bank,	State Stock Bank.

NO. 6, 60 CENTS.

Bank of Brooklyn,	Columbian Bank,
Bank of Commerce,	Kankakee Bank,
Bank of Illinois,	Lake Michigan Bank,
Bank of Jackson County,	Western Bank of Illinois.
Bond County Bank,	

NO. 7, 55 CENTS.

Bank of Aledo,	Continental Bank,
Bank of Albion,	Edgar Co. Bank,
Bank of Benton,	Franklin Bank,
Bank of Elgin.	Farmers' Bank, N.Canton,
Bank of Federal Union,	Garden State Bank,
Bank of Genesco,	Kaskaskia Bank,
Bank of Metropolis,	Shawanese Bank,
Bank of Naperville,	Toulon Bank,
Bull's Head Bank,	Warren Co. Bank,
Central Bank,	Wheat Growers' Bank,

NO. 8, 52 CENTS.

Agricultural Bank,	Farmers' Bank of Illinois,
Alisana Bank,	Grayville Bank,
Bank of Ashland,	Hampden Bank,
Bank of Pike County,	Humboldt Bank,
Bank of Quincy,	Jersey County Bank,
Bank of Southern Illinois,	Lafayette Bank,
Canal Bank,	Lancaster Bank,
Com. Bank, Palestine,	Mississippi River Bank,
Corn Planters' Bank,	Narragansett Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank,	Plowman's Bank,
Douglas Bank,	State Bank of Illinois.

NO. 9, 50 CENTS.

American Exchange Bk.,	Grand Prairie Bank,
Bank of Aurora,	Illinois State Bank,
Bank of Commonwealth,	Merchants & Drovers' Bk.,
Bank of Raleigh,	Morgan County Bank,
Bank of Republic,	National Bank,
Bank of Carmi,	New Market Bank,
Bank of Chester,	Prairie State Bank,
Belvidere Bank,	Railroad Bank,
Citizens' Bank,	Reed's Bank,
Comm'l Bank, N. Haven,	Southern Bank of Illinois
Farmers & Traders' Bk.,	Union County Bank.
Frontier Bank,	

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS		SPECIE.	
	July 29.	Aug. 5.	July 29.	Aug. 5.
Philadelphia ..	$3,295,000	$3,364,000	$851,000	$843,000
North America..	2,230,072	2,268,831	1,056,027	915,094
Farmers & Mech	4,264,206	4,178,678	1,433,934	1,488,885
Commercial	1,448,000	1,500,000	397,089	313,000
Mechanics'.....	1,445,000	1,504,508	364,380	281,041
N Liberties....	1,169,000	1,175,000	380,000	336,000
Southwark.....	780,047	820,967	324,056	282,234
Kensington.....	617,516	617,092	181,996	175,513
Penn Township	611,577	614,911	231,108	183,319
Western.....	1,305,683	1,268,510	438,783	340,308
Man & Mech ..	1,009,835	820,160	187,336	178,515
Commerce.....	674,026	617,461	217,193	199,069
Girard.....	1,929,617	1,957,819	356,464	376,264
Tradesmen's ..	435,848	493,617	167,278	150,172
Consolidation ..	415,907	425,375	103,418	95,069
City	661,762	674,564	142,006	125,100
Commonwealth	360,822	381,564	86,535	87,448
Corn Exchange	350,000	346,000	153,000	106,000
Union.....	303,900	297,700	87,555	67,000
Total.....	23,927,423	24,211,527	$7,159,969	$6,743,321

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	July 29.	Aug. 5.	July 29.	Aug. 5.
Philadelphia ..	$1,758,000	$1,796,000	$223,000	$223,000
North America	2,100,663	2,129,960	258,102	245,807
Farmers & Mech	3,655,801	3,609,296	353,730	352,815
Commercial	844,000	788,000	96,000	96,000
Mechanics'.....	733,632	713,909	119,700	118,590
N. Liberties....	885,000	890,000	73,000	77,000
Southwark.....	692,141	667,818	65,645	66,075
Kensington.....	427,944	407,680	109,128	101,785
Penn Township	494,319	468,257	54,185	51,621
Western.....	914,541	1,057,952	96,990	95,665
Man & Mech ...	495,124	501,950	63,716	65,700
Commerce.....	586,826	567,660	56,945	57,645
Girard.....	553,793	834,422	169,785	168,170
Tradesmen's ...	371,176	358,857	60,067	59,566
Consolidation ..	204,961	205,859	69,680	71,905
City	338,540	321,760	48,315	47,950
Commonwealth	165,924	176,981	67,025	67,250
Corn Exchange	315,000	231,000	54,000	62,000
Union.....	189,085	173,000	34,787	32,000
Total.....	16,026,267	15,941,861	$2,091,770	$2,058,574

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Difference.
Capital Stock.....	$11,811,030	$11,810,530	
Loans.....	23,927,423	24,211,527	Inc $284,104
Specie.....	7,159,969	6,143,321	Dec. 416,608
Due from other B'ks.	1,516,324	1,506,066	Dec.. 9,658
Due to other Banks..	2,743,515	2,719,489	Dec.. 64,156
Deposits	16,026,267	15,941,861	Dec.. 84,406
Circulation	2,091,770	2,058,514	Dec. 33,196

The Sub-Treasury disbursements, to-day, are $265,000; the receipts from all sources, $50,000, the balance this afternoon, $6,109,644.

The Wisconsin Bank Department reports that $1,074,000 State Bonds, chiefly Southern, were retired and sold from June 28 to Aug. 1. And the amounts of Southern State Stocks remaining on the 1st of August were reduced to the following figures:

Missouris.....	$600,000	Tennessees.....	$320,000
Virginias	50,000

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

...hed in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall ... Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

...W-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every ... and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX ... a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS ...

...EW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOL... a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. ...erson who will send us a Club of FIVE subscri... ...y receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two ...ollars as his commission.

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...ters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., ...sers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

...KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

...ER GARDEN—HANDY ANDY—YOUNG AMERICA.

...UM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—P... ...SON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

...ESANT INSTITUTE, No. 669 Broadway—... ...T'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

...y page of the morning edition of the ...ork TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in ...te. We have resorted to this expedient as ...y means of delivering our very large and ...tly increasing edition to our subscribers ...asonably early hour in the morning. We ...at any defects in the typography and gen... ...pearance of the paper will be pardoned ...can be remedied,—which shall be at ...possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The action taken by the Republican State Committee, which met at Albany yesterday, is of the highest importance. Seventeen out of the twenty-four members were present. They were in session but two hours, and adjourned subject to the call of the officers, after adopting a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of Five, to wait upon the Democratic State Committee which meets in Albany to-morrow, to invite them to call their Convention for the same time and place as that of the Republicans, for the purpose of uniting in the nomination of a Union ticket, pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the restoration of the authority of the Constitution in all sections of the country. This Committee of Five, which consists of Messrs. Opdyke, Draper, Strong, Dart and Allen, is also empowered to act for the State Committee in fixing the time and place for holding the Convention.

There is no news of importance this morning relative to the movements of the Army.

Congress adjourned yesterday at noon, after closing up all the business which it was called to transact, in the most complete and effective manner. The Senate spent a considerable portion of the time previous to the adjournment in Executive Session, acting upon appointments and communications sent in by the President, who, with several members of the Cabinet, was at the Capitol, attending to the approval of bills. All the important measures which passed both Houses were approved by him—the only one at which he hesitated being the one providing for the confiscation of rebel property. Among the last bills passed by the Senate was the one to punish certain crimes against the United States. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution relating to the imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, but the Senate refused to consider it. The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was not acted upon, but goes over to the regular session, for a more extended debate. In the House, very little business of public importance was done. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President to communicate at the next session copies of all correspondence with foreign nations, since 1853, relative to maritime rights. It was stated yesterday that the bill to increase the pay of soldiers four dollars per month had passed both Houses. It seems that our correspondent was in error. The bill, as it came from the Senate, showing an increase of but $2, passed the House yesterday and is now a law. This will make an increase in the expense of the Army of at least $10,000,000. The hour for adjournment having arrived, the President was waited upon by a Committee in the usual way, and through them informed the House that he had no further communication to make, whereupon the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

The necessity existing for the increased activity in the Navy Department in fitting out steamers and other vessels for the blockading service, will be found exhibited in information which we publish this morning relative to the open ports of Florida and Georgia, obtained from a gentleman who has but recently come from that region. Supplies for the rebels can be landed at a dozen places with the greatest facility, and privateers can run in and out with perfect impunity. We hope soon to hear that this state of things is changed.

Three of the vessels captured by the privateer steamer *Sumter*, and subsequently released by order of the Spanish authorities after having been taken into the harbor Cienfuegos, arrived at this port yesterday. They were convoyed as far as Cape San Antonio by the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, which has been unsuccessfully cruising for the *Sumter*. The *Niagara*, which is also cruising for her, was at Key West at last accounts, taking in coal for a twenty-five days' cruise. Nothing whatever has been heard of the *Sumter* since she left Cienfuegos.

The brig mentioned as having been run ashore by one of our cruisers, north of Hatteras, proves to have been the Boston brig *B. F. Martin*, in the possession of a prize crew from the privateer *Jeff. Davis*. The rebels were engaged in unloading her, when Commander GOLDSBORO, of the United States steamer *Union*, sent a party to prevent them, who, after effectually shelling the rebels off, set fire to the brig and completely destroyed her and her cargo.

Our files of papers from the City of Mexico are up to the 10th ult., ten days later than advices that appeared in the TIMES of the 18th ult. We find no news of special importance in these journals, except that the foreign residents of the City of Mexico have organized themselves into a body for the protection of their persons and property. Each member of the organization is to be armed with a rifle and revolver. Certain signals have been arranged, and *La Profesa* is named as the general rendezvous. This organization has the sanction of the Mexican Government.

A Policeman was murdered in Brooklyn early yesterday morning, under circumstances somewhat similar to those which accompanied the murder of the Policeman ANDERSON by CANDEMI, some two years ago. The murderer was engaged in committing a burglary at No. 130 Adams-street, when he was discovered and pursued. Officer MARTIN, his victim, in attempting to stop him, received a stab in his neck, which caused his death in fifteen minutes afterwards. The murderer was secured.

The Stock Market was dull, yesterday, and prices a fraction weaker nearly all round the list. New-York Central, 76¼; Governments, 87⅞; Missouris, 43½ ₩ cent. The decline in Exchange noticed the day before was established for the Boston mail: London, 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

An active business was reported in Flour, Wheat and Corn yesterday, at rising prices. Cotton was in more demand, and was dearer. Rio Coffee was in fair request, as were also Kentucky Tobacco, Rice, Tallow, Whisky, Molasses and Spirits Tur-

...Fruit, Hops, Provisions, Fish and ... active. Sugars were briskly ...uired for, partly by speculators. Metals, Can... Foreign Liquors, Dyewoods, Hemp, Hides, Seeds and Whalebone were very quiet. The freight engagements, especially of Corn for English ports, were more extensive.

In the Cattle market yesterday, with 3,300 fresh, and some three hundred stale cattle, at Forty-fourth-street, an attempt was made to advance the rates of last week, with but partial success, however. Prices were certainly higher than last Wednesday, and butchers say higher than Tuesday of last week. Trade was quite uniform, and so few cattle were left over for to-day, that we anticipate as good sales to the close, unless fresh supplies, not now expected, come in. The stock was of fair quality, for the choice of which 8½c. was paid in a few cases; but good cattle generally sold at 8c., and common stock at 7c.@7½c.

Kentucky Still for the Union.

An election was held in Kentucky, on the 3d inst., for State Treasurer and for Members of the General Assembly. The returns indicate an overwhelming triumph of the Union men. Three times now has Kentucky solemnly proclaimed to the world her determination to stand by the Union. First, in the election in February for members of the Peace Conference, when a majority of 80,000 votes was cast for the Union candidates. But in that case the relative strength of parties was not accurately expressed, for the Secessionists, foreseeing their inevitable defeat and wishing to escape the consequent loss of prestige, withdrew their candidate before election day, leaving only the Union men to vote. Secondly, in the election of members to the present Congress on the 20th day of June; when every district was contested, and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE took the stump in behalf of the Secessionists. A decisive and crushing victory of the Unionists was the result. Nine districts out of ten were carried, and the aggregate majority in the State against the Secessionists was near 60,000 votes.

And now, once more, the same verdict is recorded, and we may well conclude it is irrevocable. The Secessionists again, as in the Congressional election, contested every county in the State—even gave up their principles in part, and declared for neutrality in the Union, and secession to the South only in the event that the reconstruction of the Union in its old form and proportions should be found impossible. But even on this modified and plausible ground, the Unionists have driven them from the field in utter and ignominious rout. The majority is supposed to be as great as it was on the recent vote for Congress. So that Kentucky's abandonment of the Union and annexation to the Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS is not allowed as even a possible event by the gallant sons of Kentucky. Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, announced the result of the election, from his seat in the House on Tuesday, and added, as he well might from the facts, "that Kentucky was the first State to come into the Union, and will be the last to go out."

A scene of tumultuous excitement and applause, such as was scarcely ever witnessed in Congress, followed Mr. WICKLIFFE'S announcement. It was the moral insurrection after the shock of the Bull Run defeat. But general as was the joy at Washington when the Kentucky election became known, we doubt if its true power and significance were thought of by many who shared in the exultation. To us, the most auspicious promise is, that it will clear the United State Senate and the public counsels forever of that pestilent tool of treason and abettor of traitors, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. He will be consigned to speedy obscurity, and deprived of all power for mischief. He has too repeatedly committed himself to the doctrine of popular instruction to escape. Only last week he proclaimed from his seat in the Senate that when he found that the sentiments he was uttering were no longer the sentiments of the people of Kentucky, he would cease to represent them on that floor. It will not be long before the newly-elected Legislature of Kentucky, fresh from the people, with the unprecedented majority of 60,000 voters indorsing their instructions, shall signify to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (and his shadow, Mr. POWELL,) that they longer can be tolerated at Washington as Kentucky's Senators.

This is good for the noble State of HENRY CLAY. Surely that sublime patriot did not live in vain. And when the mantle of the dead statesman is stripped from the shoulders of him who has proved so unworthy to wear it, the nation besecches Kentucky to bestow it on JOSEPH HOLT, the peer of CLAY in courage, eloquence and public virtue.

ARTS AND ARMS—A STILL HUNT AFTER A PRINCE.—We are delighted to find that our military cotemporary, the scarred old veteran of the *Herald*, does not permit his belligerent ambition utterly to stifle those aspirations after social recognition which give energy and earnestness to the efforts of his declining years. The Plum Gut Brigade is for the moment forgotten in his hunt after Prince NAPOLEON. His admirable and experienced cuttle-fish, the Chevalier WIKOFF, has been dispatched to Washington, to inveigle the distinguished imperialist into promising a visit to Washington Heights,—and the skillful manner in which he has gone to work bids fair to crown his efforts with the most brilliant success.

The Chevalier gives the most entrancing report of the Prince's explorations at Washington, and especially of his dinner with Secretary SEWARD. "The Prince," says the Chevalier, "has a *deep* relish for all kinds of investigation;" and as "the Secretary of State has *wisely* abandoned his diplomatic correspondence to devote himself to the Prince's amusement," he hit upon the "novel sport" of going over the State documents which have accumulated in the State Department during the last fifty years! The Prince *cheerfully* accepted the proposition, and had an "immense treat." Then he went to hear a discharge of Dahlgren guns, which proved that the Government is not disposed to "ignore the imperial rank of the illustrious visitor." The Prince expressed *unfeigned* admiration of everything he saw. The band played at dinner. The decorations of the table were "rare and costly." All the dainty mysteries of the French *cuisine* were employed to incite the fastidious appetite of the ILLUSTRIOUS *convive*." The Secretary "has *just* drank to the health of the Emperor."

That will do. If the Prince does not go to Washington Heights, he will prove himself as ungrateful as the Prince of Wales and far more barbarous than Japanese TOMMY and his copper-colored companions. But when the Prince reviews the Plum Gut Brigade,—when he looks upon the face (or rear) of its illustrious and scarred commander,—when he sees there the enduring marks of service and of suffering, whatever his misgivings may have been, he will certainly relent and consent to take tea at Washington Heights. Courage, illustrious Brigadier! But don't put too much faith in WIKOFF'S diplomacy. The Prince is a warrior:—and one evolution of the Plum Gut Brigade is worth a month's labor of the roving Chevalier.

Who are the "Six Hundred

The following is from the Congressional proceedings of Monday:

"Mr. BRECKINRIDGE offered a petition, signed by 600 citizens of Niagara County, New-York, deprecating civil war as leading to disunion, and asking Congress to pass amendments to the Constitution, or call immediately a National Convention."

Your flesh-pot is a great institution:—a wonderful stimulator of patriotism. Its unctuous gobbets and fat gravy have their inspirations, while their absence is a source of despondency, and brings many an honest man to grief. The Israelites in their journeyings remembered the flesh-pots of Egypt, and would have turned back to the creature comforts they afforded for the present, at the sacrifice of the prophetic glories of the future. Their hearts sunk within them as they trod arid plains, and the milk and honey of the promised land, were to them small compensation for the tribulations through which they were to be reached. Niagara is a great county. The mighty river, the drainage of a country large enough for an empire,—that goes rushing down eddying and boiling rapids, plunging over beetling cliffs into the returnless gorge, the thunder of whose voice is on the air at noonday and midnight in a ceaseless and everlasting roar—Niagara, the wonder of the world, the Mecca of sight-seeing tourists and wonder-loving travelers.—Niagara is its chief delight. In times past, the "Sunny South" sent its army of devotees—its rubicund planters,—its owners of ricefields, stocked with human chattels, escaping from the fervid heat of their Southern sun to the cooling shades of Niagara, when the dog-star set his watch in the sky. They came with gold and with silver, and with jewels not a few, and these they poured into the laps of the denizens of Niagara without measure and without stint. The Summer solstice was a carnival for the people of Niagara, a season of jubilee when their hearts were made glad with boundless gain, when sorrow fled away from their dwellings, and the cry of grief was hushed in the jingle of yellow coin.

But the glory of Niagara has for a season departed. The mighty river is there—it goes plunging down the cliff as of old—the rainbow is set in the mist and spray above, and its roar is on the air. But the devotees from the South, their gold, their silver and their jewels, are gone, and the people of Niagara, like Rachel over her children, mourn "because they are not." The great rebellion has closed the shrines of Niagara, and the march of armies sealed up the doors of her temples. The dog star rages—the sun blazes down from the sky, but the devotees come not, and the priests of her altars of pleasure are left to count their beads and mumble their prayers in solitude. The people of Niagara are therefore desolate. They pipe, but nobody dances; they prophesy, but nobody listens; they mourn, but nobody weeps. The fleshpots hang in emptiness over expiring embers, and their purses collapse in destitution of coin. The people of Niagara are human, and therefore subject to human impulses. What wonder then that they should be disconsolate—what wonder that they should mourn over their departed greatness, and see only desolation and ruin in a war that drinks up for the time the fountain of their own gains?

They are patriotic doubtless, but what patriotism can stand a dearth of coin, a shriveling of the prosperity that brought its annual harvest of fatness? Who can shout for his country when his own thrift is on the wane? Who can have faith in the future when Niagara has lost its attractions and the currents of travel have ceased to flow towards its shrines? If Niagara goes to the bad, as a logical sequence the country will go to the worse, and, ergo, the war must be stopped. Such is the reasoning of the people of Niagara, and for the love they bear their country for their desire to preserve the great Republic, and above all for the sake of Niagara, its past glories and future renown, and their own unfilled purses, they pray Congress that the turmoil and strife of war may be made to cease. In place of a call to arms to crush revolt, they pray for a call for a Convention—instead of marching to the defence of the Constitution, they pray for its amendment so as to meet the demands of rebels in arms for its destruction, and bring its leaders back to Niagara when the Summer shall come again.

Seriously, we did not suppose that at the present moment, when a rebel Army is menacing the Capital, when the graves of four hundred patriotic men are fresh on the battlefield, where they died as brave men die, in defence of their country's honor, and for whose fall tears still glisten on the cheek of affection; while the whole South is ringing in jubilee over the supposed reverse of the National arms, and shouting their rebel cry of "On to Washington!" with renewed fierceness, that six hundred men could be found in all the State of New-York so lacking in patriotism and craven in spirit as to be induced to sign such a petition. It was well that these "six hundred citizens of Niagara County" should select Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to present their petition in the Senate. He was the "right man, and in the right place," for their purpose. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who has denounced and opposed every measure proposed for the defence of the Constitution; who has denounced and opposed, on all occasions, the arming of the nation for the salvation of the Union; whose sympathies are all on the side of the rebellion; who can find no word of reproof of treason, or of censure for the traitors, was the man of all others to present such a petition in the Senate of the United States.

PRESERVING THE HARMONIES.—It may yet prove fortunate for the National forces that the rebels do not profit by our experience, and refuse to give politicians military positions. Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State, has, we are informed, left that position to take the field as Brigadier-General, and HOWELL COBB has laid down the Speaker's mallet, which he has so long wielded in the "Provisional" Congress, to lead a regiment of Georgians. Although the Confederates do now and then make an un-Wise appointment, as recent events in Western Virginia demonstrate, it must, at least, be admitted that they have preserved the harmonies in these more recent promotions; for, mournful as the fact may be, they were sadly in need of General TOOMBS after the battle in front of Manassas, and in view of the approaching scarcity of provisions among them, what could be more appropriate than to put a Colonel on their Coin.

Extraordinary Proclamation by Gov. Gamble.

We felt much cheered, a few days ago, in announcing that the Missouri State Convention had deposed the traitor Governor, JACKSON, and the seditious General Assembly of that State. The offence of the Legislature was that it had passed an unconstitutional military bill, putting the militia of the State in the hands of a traitor Governor, and compelling them to swear fealty to that Governor, instead of to the Constitution of the United States. The offence of the Governor was that he had openly conspired with armed enemies of the United States, and was using the militia and the treasure of the State in trying to withdraw Missouri from the Union. And further, that in the violent effort to accomplish this revolution, he had been driven from the State, and compelled to abandon his office.

With these premises as the foundation and justification of the action of the State Convention, the country had a right to conclude that it was the intention to put Missouri in complete harmony with the United States Government. We concluded so, and rejoiced accordingly. Judge GAMBLE, who was elected Provisional Governor, came before the nation with a somewhat illustrious record. He was, we might say, the most eminent citizen of Missouri. He was forty years a resident, notably connected with its history, rich, learned and "conservative,"—and withal, a reputed Union man of unmistakable fidelity. Much was expected of him.

We confess to grievous disappointment and some alarm, at the first demonstration he has made. Gov. GAMBLE'S inaugural was published yesterday. It is remarkable for containing not the first word expressing his devotion to the Union or his determination to have discharged the duties that his State owes to the General Government. It was as frigid as an icicle, and might as well have been written by the traitor, JACKSON, before the latter was ready to throw off the cloak of his treachery. But it is in his first Proclamation to the people of Missouri, that Gov. GAMBLE really astounds and alarms a hopeful country. We have published that remarkable document—it was issued at Jefferson City, on Monday last—but we will here repeat two sentences from it, for especial consideration:

"It is enjoined on all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State *without being captured by the troops of the United States*. It is further enjoined on all citizens of a suitable age, to enrol themselves in military organizations, *that they may take part in the defence of the State*."

Gov. GAMBLE here takes the position that the Government of the United States is a sort of highway robber, marauding in Missouri, and watching for opportunities to plunder the State. A notable Union sentiment this, and a fine compliment to Gens. FREMONT, LYON and POPE, who are in Missouri to save GAMBLE & Co., from the wicked conspiracies of C. F. JACKSON and his confederates. Gov. GAMBLE exhorts his loyal Union constituents to become spies and informants, and watch those rogues, the United States troops. And he further urges his people to enrol themselves into military companies and be prepared "*to take part in defence of the State*." So we shall have another State army, wholly independent of the United States authority, and educated by Gov. GAMBLE into the notion that the United States are to be watched lest they rob and plunder the State of Missouri. With such flattering commencement what may we not expect from the new Governor—the Union Governor, *par excellence*—of Missouri?

We take this occasion to renew to the Government at Washington our warning of two days since. Missouri is a prize of infinite value to the Confederates. St. Louis is Missouri; and St. Louis is not safe. Missouri has the iron, the lead, the saltpetre, the hemp and the food that the Confederates want. Gov. GAMBLE'S Unionism will betray all into the traitors' hands.

WHAT OUR OLD MEN THINK OF THE REBELLION.—When petitions are presented to Congress for peace, and an adjustment of "our difficulties with the South," it will be well to see how our fellow-citizens riper in years, judge of the present struggle. The writer of the letter, from which we give the following extract, is nearly eighty years old, was, in his time, a distinguished and widely-honored lawyer, has been repeatedly a Member of Congress, and has represented the United States at the Court of St. James. On no occasion during his whole public life has he shown any hostility to the South. On the contrary, he has always planted himself on the broadest ground of the Constitution. His letter is a reply to one in which the writer had complained that he was unable to join his sons in our army. He writes from his retirement thus:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the great cause of the Union is to be defended and sustained only by arms. A good set of commanders and heroic troops are indispensable. But the public mind, both at home and abroad, requires to be enlightened by the pen. The London *Times* has great influence in England, and is much copied here. Yet it lags far behind a correct view of our present controversy. In the first place, it seems to regard the war as an aggressive, or, at least, a voluntary war on the part of the United States—while it is, in effect, precisely *defensive*. The seceding States seized upon the possessions of the Government, and took property of every kind with violence, and were proceeding to commit constant outrages of the same or a similar character, when the General Government necessarily took up arms to prevent further wrong, and to retain what it had not yet lost. In the course of defence we have made attacks—sometimes incautiously, as the late affair in its bad management proves. But we are resisting encroachments, in the only proper practicable manner, by sometimes anticipating attacks.

In the second place, our English friends appear to regard our differences as merely matter of expediency. They forget that what we complain of is positive and enormous wrong. Not only political but moral justice is involved. We are called on to submit to what has been done, and to permit and suffer further and endless encroachments from insatiate rebels. And then the Constitution is subtilized by the very parties who have canceled and torn it to pieces. It has no longer any existence for those who have discarded treasonably and forfeited all rights to protection and even argument, not only by breach of what they call contract, but by crimes, which place the perpetrators out of the line of claim on the one side, and duty or obligation on the other.

"The assumption of the helmet in place of the mitre (the correspondent had spoken of the Bishop-General and his scandalous proclamation) is only one of the heterodoxies which, having confounded all rules of Civil Government, brings shame to the Church, and, as I remember, many years ago, an eloquent preacher said on a different occasion, 'makes religion itself a pander to the foul propensities of man.'"

Hon. HORACE BINNEY, another lawyer of equally ripe age and high reputation, has shown, by the notes appended to Dr. LIEBER'S Lectures on the Constitution of the United States, that his heart and soul are in our contest against that foul *secession*, which the aged jurist calls "a word to drug the consciences of ignorant men who are averse to treason."

A General Camp of Instruction.

The importance of establishing camps of instruction for our volunteers, similar to those used for the education of new levies in the French army, is now universally admitted by those who have given military affairs any serious attention. Nevertheless, this essential feature in the conduct of the war for the Union is threatened with serious embarrassment and injury from the natural eagerness of the several States to have a camp or camps of instruction established within their respective borders,—quite overlooking the fact that all military experience is in favor of making these camps as large as possible, in order to accustom both officers and men to the harmonious movements of such vast bodies of troops as must be called into play in a campaign or battle; and that it has also been found desirable to bring together in these immense military schools all the elements that are expected to coöperate subsequently on the march and in the field. Men from all the departments and colonies of France are thus brought together, and imbued as much as possible with common feelings and discipline—taught to know and value each other as members of the same army, and furnished with that stimulus of rivalry which so rapidly promotes the acquisition of knowledge.

In place, therefore, of having one or more camps in each State for the instruction of such volunteers as may not be immediately required at the seat of war,—we would respectfully suggest the establishment of at least one camp of instruction and discipline, say for one hundred thousand men, on the hills around Baltimore and the Relay House,—the new regiments of volunteers being kept there until considered fit for service in the field, and then being forwarded by battalions or brigades, while new levies of the five hundred thousand men authorized to be raised by Congress in defence of the Union should take their places.

The advantages of such a plan are numerous and important—at once removing the volunteers from the non-military influences of home, and causing them to render important services in the war, even while yet under daily instruction to qualify them for more active duties. With camps of instruction in New-York, Massachusetts or Michigan, the drilling regiments can exert no immediate influence over the fortunes of the campaign. They can improve in drill and obedience, rendering promise of aid in the future, but nothing more; while with one vast camp, such as we have suggested, in the vicinity of Baltimore and the Relay House, there would be one hundred thousand men, more or less proficient in military exercises, on hand for anything that the Government might wish to attempt. Such a force, even while quietly remaining under instructions, would threaten the enemy in numerous directions and compel the leaders of the rebellion to be prepared for an attack in a variety of quarters, thus dividing the hostile force and weakening it in proportion. Such a camp would render Maryland perfectly safe, and with Maryland, Kentucky. It would encourage the Union men of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee by its assurance of an overwhelming loyal force within easy striking distance. From Baltimore the men could be rapidly transferred by sea to any portions of the coasts of Virginia, Georgia, or the Carolinas. They could invade Virginia either by Harper's Ferry or through Washington, thus rendering the latter city secure beyond all doubt, and acting, in fact, as a vast reserve for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army, capable of giving him their aid, at five hours' notice, whenever wanted.

We trust that the obvious advantages of the proposed General Camp of Instruction may lead to its creation; and that the patriotism of the various politicians who are now besieging the War Department with applications for the establishment of similar but smaller camps within their respective States, may be strong enough to induce a withdrawal of their local claims.

The National Tax.

Much has been said of the vast increase of taxation which the war will occasion, and the direct tax of $20,000,000 required by the recent law of Congress, is referred to by a numerous class of croakers, as an evidence of the onerous burthens which the people will be compelled to bear in order to prosecute it vigorously and to a successful issue. A very little figuring will show the extent of this burthen and how light it will in fact be. The portion of the $20,000,000 tax assigned to the State of New-York is $2,603,918. From this will be deducted 15 per cent. for collection by the State, amounting to $390,737, leaving the amount to be paid $2,214,081. To meet this, a tax of only one mill and a-half on the dollar will be required.

The taxes of the last year were heavier, we believe, than has ever before been required of the people of this State, the reason of which has not generally been understood. In the first place, the interest of the State loan of $12,000,000, amounting to $720,000, which ought to have been raised by taxation the previous year, was borrowed temporarily; so that, in 1860, two years' interest, instead of one, had to be levied. In the second place, the canal revenues were estimated at the same amount as those of the previous year, and the tax-list regulated accordingly; whereas those revenues exceeded the estimates by about $1,350,000. These two sums of $720,000 and $1,350,000 are therefore in excess of the amount which really belonged to the assessments of last year. Thus far the revenues of the canal exceed those of last year by about $250,000, and it is confidently asserted that the excess will reach the sum of $600,000 by the close of navigation.

The State tax last year was three mills and five-sevenths of a mill on the dollar. We can pay the State taxes of the present year, with the addition of the National tax of one and one-half of a mill on the dollar, and our taxes will still be less than they were last year. It will be seen, therefore, how groundless the fears of the timid are on this subject.

Light in the South.

There is a hopeful sign that reason is not entirely extinguished in Dixie. So far from it, we are happy to say, that a livelier and more ingenious puzzle now occupies the public attention of the secession States than for a long time has been before their astute statesmen. The question is this: Does the blockade in reality benefit or hurt the people of the South? If the colleges were not all closed, and the "boys" gone to the war, we should expect to hear every debating society in the eloquent region south of Mason and Dixon's line canvassing this question. It would quite put aside those other two perennial questions in polemics: Is there more happiness in the pursuit of an object, or in its possession?—Was England right in her treatment of BONAPARTE? The New-Orleans papers vow that their citizens never lived so cheaply or so well as since the blockade was established at the mouth of the Mississippi. Flour has fallen to a lower price than has been known for years, because none can be shipped away. Meat is so cheap that the poorest can eat it three times a day. Sugar sells at minimum prices, and thus makes up for the slight advance that has taken place on coffee. And lastly and chiefly, the blockade has kept foreign vessels and yellow fever away, and men, instead of going off with "Yellow Jack" and the black vomit, are spared to die gloriously for their country.

The Richmond (Va.) papers are not less delighted with the effects of the blockade. They say it throws the Southern States on their own resources. Being unable to import, they are learning to manufacture all articles of domestic use. Soon, they say, they will be wholly independent of Yankee shops. Only let the blockade continue. Virginia is ambitious of becoming the great manufacturing State of the South, and hence the undisguised delight at seeing the effects of the blockade in protection of home manufactures. It is as good as a prohibitory tariff in *their* favor, which in favor of Yankees, in the Union, would, in their esteem, have been damnable. So quickly does self-interest corrupt the most chivalric of States.

But, strange to say, while the blockade is hailed by the extremes of Confederate interests as an invaluable blessing, which will be better the longer it lasts, there are other moods in which the Southern rebels resent the same blockade as an unconstitutional, uncalled for, and most direful atrocity—to be broken up at all hazards. We have just been reading in the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* that they detest the blockade. They think it should be suppressed, and what is more, they know how to do it. Or, perhaps, to speak more accurately, we may say that they know how they could break it up, provided they had the means. Says the *Mercury*:

"*If we had the seamen and the enterprise*, we could most surely capture all the merchant steamers hired by the Abolitionists to obstruct our commerce; aye, and their California galleons also. Of the big war ships hereafter."

We like the *Mercury's* modesty, its cautious assertions, and its deliberate allotment of work. "Of the big war ships *hereafter*." But would there be any "hereafter" for the flotillas of gun-boats, lacking both "seamen" and "enterprise," that might go out (through the blockade) hankering for California galleons? The *Mercury* appreciates this doubt, and wisely wards it off, as follows:

"But for the seamen? An eager impulse, a daring enthusiasm, a patriotic unselfishness, must be at the bottom of the work. It is in the gush of blood under these influences that we get gallant volunteers and dashing privateers—men who know no fear, who do not stop to measure the probabilities of war by square and compass. We cannot reduce enterprises to calculations. The moment you calculate too closely all the ardor cools. Measuring shares and per centages on prize-money—counting the chickens before the eggs are laid—are fatal to all enterprise. We must begin to take prizes before we talk about shares and profits."

That is a fair statement of the case, we must admit. It will not do to consider risks. They are rather appalling. The gallant chivalry, unskilled in sea-life, must trust to the "gush of blood," go it blind, and divide the prize-money—after it is taken.

STATE POLITICS.—The Republican State Committee has invited the Democratic State Committee to call their Convention on the same day with that of the Republicans, in order that both may agree in nominating a State ticket on the basis of a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion.

This is a wise and commendable step, and we trust it will be responded to in the same spirit which marks the proposition. In fact it is not easy to see any reason for maintaining the past division of political parties at this Fall's election. All the old issues are completely submerged—and the only question in which the people feel the slighest concern relates to the best means of meeting and crushing the gigantic rebellion which menaces the existence of the Government.

We owe it to the country to show that the North and West are just as united in support of the Government as the rebels are for its destruction.

MARSHAL BURNHAM.—A correspondent, whose name and position are well known to the public, says, in confirmation of the statement in yesterday's TIMES, that he *knows* Marshal BURNHAM to be "one of the strongest Secessionists in the United States." He protests, therefore, against his appointment as Brigadier-General.

Destructive Fire.

SACO, ME., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A fire in Biddeford and Saco last night destroyed PIERCE'S peg factory, HOBSON'S saw mill, PRINCE'S machine shop, the furniture manufactory belonging to S. J. SKINNER, the machine shop of CHAS. HARDY, and several small dwellings. Loss $20,000.

Fire Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The foundry of POOL & HUNT, of Baltimore County, just beyond the city limits, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000. Insured $13,000, partly in New-York and Philadelphia.

For Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The mails per steamship *Arabia* for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, close at this office at 7 o'clock in the morning, she sailing subsequently, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

[Bill Increasing the Pay of our Soldiers — Its Addition to the Expenses of the War — Its Provision for a Sinking Fund—Mr. Chase's Recommendations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The passage through both Houses of Congress to-day, of the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, will upset all the revenue policy of the Administration. It is estimated that the additional expenditure in consequence of the passage of this bill will be sixteen to twenty millions. This is on the supposition that four hundred thousand men are mustered into the service. There are few who will deny that the soldiers are entitled to better pay than eleven dollars per month, but after the revenue bills have passed both Houses, and Congress has agreed to a day of adjournment, it seems to be a rather hazardous business to increase the expenditure by the enormous sum of twenty millions without a corresponding addition to the revenue.

This important measure originated in the Senate. Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, moved to forward the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, marines, and seamen, to the extent of two dollars per month. Mr. COLLAMER, the staid conservative, the judicious Senator, from Vermont, moved to substitute four dollars in place of two. He thought that fifteen dollars per month was little enough for the soldier, that being the monthly wages of common laborers in Vermont. The Senate agreed to the amendment without dissent, and passed the bill without an effort to defeat it, except the half a dozen votes that were given against it. The sensible thing was done in a few minutes, and perhaps the gravest and wisest of the Senators who voted for it, never for a moment thought of the enormous addition they were making to the budget of national expenditure. In the House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means endeavored to restore the original sum named in Mr. WILSON's bill, but the motion was voted down, and the bill passed. No provision is made for meeting this immense addition to the appropriations, and if there was anything like accuracy in the adjustment of the revenues and expenditures in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, which had hitherto formed the basis of Congressional action, there must be an enormous deficit. The Chairman of the Ways and Means declared that he could not tell where the money is to come from. The consolation is that the annual meeting of Congress, in December, will come around time enough to supply the deficiency.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no provision has been made for the Sinking Fund recommended by Secretary CHASE. He proposes, in his report at the commencement of the session, that five millions be set apart annually for the redemption of the public debt, to which he at the same time proposed the large addition of $250,000,000. It will be remembered that he assumed as a truism the following proposition, which was received by the Press of the country, viz.:

"'It will hardly be disputed,' he says, 'that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary deficits, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, *and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable.*' He then proceeds to recommend the raising by taxes and duties $85,687,849 34 for the ordinary expenditure of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1862—$9,-000,000 to pay the interest of loans to the amount of $[illegible],000, and suggests that to these sums be added $[illegible],000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt."

I have been at some pains to ascertain what steps have been taken to put this sinking fund in operation, but I find nothing relating to it in the legislation of the session which has now terminated for all practical purposes. The ordinary machinery of a sinking fund consists of commissioners or trustees to whom the fund is paid, with authority to invest it in stocks—generally the stocks to be redeemed, if they can be bought up at par or below. No such commissioners have been appointed, and so far as I am informed, nothing has been said on the subject in either branch of Congress.

It is evident that Mr. CHASE contemplated the establishment of a financial policy similar to that adopted by WM. PITT the younger, for the British nation in 1786. Even as to the sum designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, he follows Mr. PITT, who recommended and carried an appropriation of a million pounds sterling as the annual contribution to the sinking fund.

The great measure of the British Minister was established in a time of peace, but was continued through a long war, and was even strengthened in 1792, by the adoption of a general rule, that in addition to the original £1,000,000, and a subsequent £200,000, there should be one per cent. taken from every loan, and turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. These large sums, with their annually accumulating interest, were invested quarterly in Government Stocks, and by the year 1813, when the system was broken in upon, a total of £236,000,000 had been redeemed. But in the meantime still greater sums had been borrowed to carry on the war, and the result was far greater indebtedness than at the adoption of the Sinking Fund.

A very ingenious writer, Dr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of the University of Aberdeen, demonstrated, in a small volume published about the year 1816, that the benefit of a sinking fund, continued in operation during a war, or a period of borrowing, is altogether fallacious. He shows that the effect of deducting the amount of the fund from the annual loans will result in a net saving greater than the fund would redeem at compound interest; and that, besides the fund doing no good at such a time, the Government has to pay the expense of its management. He makes these points too clear for disputation; but it is equally demonstrable that a sinking fund, operating with compound interest, will eventually absorb any debt, however large; and that when the war is over, and the practice of borrowing can be dispensed with, the first measure adopted should be a sinking fund similar to that of Mr. PITT, which, by the way, was suggested to that statesman, even to the details, by Dr. PRICE.

OBSERVER.

GOV. NYE AT HIS POST.—San Francisco papers have the following telegram, dated Carson City, July 12.

"GOV. NYE arrived here last evening, escorted from Clear Creek, about five miles from town, by a large cavalcade of horsemen and several carriages—horses and carriages decorated with stars and stripes. The booming of cannon announced the approach of the Governor, when everybody and 'the rest of mankind' rushed to Main-street, along which the Governor and escort passed, and treated him to three time three tremendous cheers. His Excellency, after a short rest, gratified the people with a short speech, and was enthusiastically cheered. Everybody says that he will do."

The following is a proclamation issued by the Governor to-day:

OFFICIAL.

To all whom it may concern:—Whereas, by an Act of Congress of the United States of America, "An Act to organize the Territory of Nevada," approved March 2, 1861, a true copy of which is herewith annexed, a Government was created over all the country described in said Act, to be called the Territory of Nevada; and, whereas, the following named officers have been duly appointed and commissioned under said Act as officers of said Government, viz.: JAMES W. NYE, Governor of said Territory, Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian affairs therein; ORRIN ROBERTS, Secretary of said Territory; GEORGE TURNER, Chief Justice; and HORATIO JONES and GEORGE N. NORTH, Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of said Territory, and to act as Judges of the District Courts for said Territory; BENJAMIN B. BOILES, Attorney of the United States for said Territory; D. BATES, Marshal of the United States for said Territory, and JOHN W. HOSKS, Surveyor-General for said Territory; and the said Governor and other officers having assumed the duties of their said offices according to law, said Territorial Government is hereby declared to be organized and established, and all persons are enjoined to conform to, respect and obey the laws thereof accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Territory, this 12th day of July, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the 85th.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory.

Reminiscence of the Lost Steamship Pacific.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

From the London Shipping Gazette, July 23.

Our readers may have observed recently, amongst our maritime extracts, the copy of the contents of a slip of paper, found in a bottle some weeks ago, on the western coast of Uis, in the Hebrides, and forwarded to us by our agent at Sternoway. The paper in question, apparently the leaf of a pocket-book, used in the hurry of the moment, was covered on both sides with pencil marks, from which the following was with difficulty deciphered:

On board the *Pacific*, from Liverpool to N. York. Ship going down. (Great) confusion on board. Icebergs around us on every side. I know I cannot escape. I write the cause of our loss, that friends may not live in suspense. The finder of this will please get it published.

WM. GRAHAM.

If we are right in our conjecture, the ship here named is the *Pacific*, one of the Collins line of steamers, which vessel left Liverpool on Jan. 23, 1856, three days before the *Persia*, and has not since been heard of; and this slip of paper, three inches by two, is probably the only record of the fate of that missing ship. We have not come to this conclusion hastily. On receiving the frail record from Sternoway, we at once published it, as the best and most expeditious mode of placing it before those who might possibly be interested in the fate of the vessel named. The *Pacific* is by no means an uncommon appellation, more especially amongst the shipping of the United States, and we did not despair that some light would be thrown upon the "message from the sea," which had so singularly been preserved and placed in our hands. After waiting for some time, we received a communication from Messrs. ZEREGA of New-York, stating that their ship *Pacific*, being in port at the time, of course the record had no reference thereto, but they much feared it might, notwithstanding the difference in the names, apply to their ship *Baltic*, which had left Liverpool in January last, and has not since been heard of; and we were requested at the same time to communicate with Messrs. ZEREGA's Agent's in Liverpool. This we have been careful to do, and at the same time we directed a search to be made amongst the list of passengers and crews both of the *Baltic* and of the *Pacific* of the Collins line.

We have ascertained that no person of the name of GRAHAM was on board the *Baltic* when that vessel left Liverpool last on her passage to New-York, but it appears that a man of that name did ship as helmsman in the *Pacific* in January, 1856. It is true, he shipped by the name of ROBERT GRAHAM, whereas the slip of paper is signed WILLIAM GRAHAM. This, however, is a discrepancy which will not count for much with those who are acquainted with the careless manner in which seafaring people frequently give their names, and the facility for such a mistake presents by the ordinary mode of entering the names of a ship's company.

From the facts elicited so far, we come to the conclusion that the vessel lost, and to which the frail memorandum before us refers, was a ship named the *Pacific*. The writer was evidently some person accustomed to the perils of the sea, for it is difficult to understand how any person whose nerves had not been hardened by the presence of frequent and appalling dangers, could have written with such manifest coolness in the immediate presence of death. This self-possession at once negatives the idea that the person who could exhibit it in a moment of such supreme peril, could possibly have mistaken the name of the vessel whose loss he has recorded. Then, again, we find from the records of the lost *Pacific*, that a person named GRAHAM sailed in her from Liverpool on her ill-fated voyage, and in all human probability was on board at the time she was lost with all hands. This is the strongest point in the entire chain of evidence, for it connects the writer of the memorandum directly with the lost ship, and the ship with the writer. Lastly, since the memorandum has been given to the world,—now some weeks,—we have had no intimation that any ship named the *Pacific*, sailing from Liverpool recently, has been lost, or is even missing. The ship in question must have left that port so long ago that all hope of her recovery has been abandoned.

Some interests might possibly, even at this distance of time, have been felt in the fate of the *Pacific*, but the company to which that steamer belonged no longer exists. The remaining ships of the Collins line have been some time since disposed of, and are employed, we believe, or were recently employed, on the line from New-York to Panama. To sum up—we have the fact that a man of the same surname as he who signed the slip of paper found in a bottle on the shore of the Hebrides, shipped as steersman in the *Pacific* in January, 1856, and the presumption is every way strong against his having mistaken the name of the ship in which he sailed, and was apparently lost. We also know that the *Persia*, which sailed three days after the *Pacific*, narrowly escaped destruction from icebergs on her passage out.

The announcement of the finding of the memorandum and its contents has been now some weeks in our columns, but, with the exception of the communication already referred to, it has produced no response, which is utterly unaccountable except on the supposition either that no vessel named the *Pacific* has been lost, or that she belonged to parties who have ceased to have any interest in her fate. The first hypothesis is contrary to the fact; the second is quite reconcilable with the fact that the vessel referred to in the memorandum is the steamer *Pacific*, of the late Collins line, and no other.

We leave the extraordinary voyage of the bottle which contained GRAHAM's memorandum, to the consideration of those who, like Captain MAURY and others, have made the phenomena of winds and currents in the ocean their peculiar study. When this bottle was thrown overboard from the *Pacific*, that vessel was surrounded by mountains of ice. This tiny receptacle of the only record of a magnificent ship, escaped the crash which obliterated all traces of the vessel from which it was thrown, was carried, in all probability, thousands of miles on the ice, and was only released when the ice melted in the tropical sun. Thence, the presumption is not a violent one—this fragile messenger was swept by the Gulf Stream, and carried along the course nearly to the extreme verge to which, as we are told, the Gulf Stream is propagated. This bottle was found on the Western shore of the Hebrides, where it arrived under the mysterious guidance of those influences which have of late years so earnestly engrossed the attention of scientific geographers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER IN WEST-STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the murder of WILLIAM LEE, a private in the First Regiment Scott Life Guard, who was shot on Monday morning, at a drinking-saloon, corner of Morris and West streets, by ALBERT UHL, the bar-keeper. There were several witnesses of the affray, and their testimony before the Coroner corresponded in all essential particulars. The evidence of MICHAEL VALLEY, a fireman on the steamer *Harriet Lane*, tells the whole story of the affair. He deposed that LEE was absent from his regiment on furlough, and was going back to his camp on the day of the occurrence. Having met several of his friends in West-street, of whom the witness was one, the party stood chatting on the corner, until finally the witness invited all to take a drink. They went into the saloon at the corner of Morris and West streets, and after having taken refreshments, the witness and bar-keeper had some words about the payment. Witness stated that he had no money, but would return in the evening and settle for the liquor. The barkeeper replied with an oath, that he would not be "burned" out of his property in that way. Witness then started for the door, and had got three or four feet from the bar, when the prisoner followed and hit him on the head with a club, which staggered him somewhat. As quickly as he recovered, he turned upon the barkeeper, but was restrained from striking him by a man named KELLY. The deceased then walked toward the bar and asked the prisoner why he struck the witness, at the same moment lifting a water-pitcher as if to throw it. The prisoner instantly produced his revolver and shot deceased, who fell to the floor insensible. He was removed to the Hospital. None of the party were threatening the prisoner at the time he fired at the deceased. Witness never had a disturbance at the place before, and did not know whether the prisoner knew him or not. Officer DAVIS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoner, and Dr. HALL, of the Hospital, was examined as to the nature of the wound which caused the man's death. The jury declared that the deceased had died "from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by the prisoner, ALBERT UHL," who was committed by the Coroner pending action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is a native of Germany, 23 years of age. He admitted having fired the pistol, but said that it was done in self-defence.

SUICIDE OF A SPANISH ARMY OFFICER.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Officer SUDLUM, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, found the dead body of a man upon the end of the pier at the foot of Clarkson-street, having in his right hand a pistol, and exhibiting a terrific wound in his head. Examining the remains, the policeman saw the deceased was probably a suicide, and that he had taken his life by placing the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and discharging it. The slugs with which the weapon had been loaded had passed directly through the head and shattered the back part of the skull, tearing out the teeth from the upper jaw in their passage. The deceased was respectably dressed in light clothing, and is believed to have been a Spaniard, aged about 30 years. By his side was found a new black hat, which was recognized as having been purchased yesterday at a Broadway store. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, [illegible] to ascertain the name of the deceased [illegible] about him. Subsequently Police Captain [illegible] learned that the name of the deceased was [illegible] Radio, and that he had been boarding at No. 27 East Houston-street. An examination of his trunk revealed a document showing him to have held a commission as captain in the Spanish Army. He had but recently arrived here, and poverty is believed to have been the predisposing cause of the suicide.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held inquests at the foot of Laight-street, North River, upon the bodies of two soldiers of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, who were drowned between 1 and 2 o'clock last Sunday morning, by falling off the pier at the foot of Vestry-street. It appeared that the regiment awaited embarkation upon a steamboat at the pier in question, and many of the members, weary with delaying, had fallen asleep on the string-piece. One of the deceased, in groping about, stumbled into the water over the form of a sleeping comrade, and sank, notwithstanding efforts were made to save him. The other unfortunate man fell from a gang-plank, and never rose after striking the water. The name of neither could be ascertained yesterday, but the bodies will be kept until the friends of the deceased are communicated with.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 5, numbered 585, being an increase of 55 over the previous week, and 88 more than the corresponding week of last year; 305 of the number were males, and 280 females; 172 were adults, 413 children. The prominent causes of death were: consumption, 61; cholera infantum, 134; convulsions, 33; inflammation of the lungs, 19; scarlet fever, 17; marasmus, 43; small-pox, 11; measles, 10; dysentery, 13; hydrophobia, 23; infantile debility, 17; inflammation of the brain, 17; diarrhœa, 19; inflammation of the bowels, 9; drowned, 9; delirium tremens, 5; premature birth, 9; old age, 2. Of the deaths among children 18 were of native parents, and 336 of foreign. In the public institutions there were 69 deaths. The largest number of deaths in any one Ward (61) was in the Nineteenth, and the smallest number (1) in the Third.

A RUFFIANLY SOLDIER.—MICHAEL FLANNIGAN, *alias* Battles, a young man wearing the uniform of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday morning, charged with assaulting a policeman, whom he stabbed in the hand. FLANNIGAN, it appeared, had been drinking excessively ever since the return of his regiment from Washington by way of compensation for the forced abstinence from potheen which he had to bear while in camp, and in an ugly mood about 7 o'clock yesterday, he went to the grocery at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, where he made threatening motions at the clerk with a cheese-knife. Officer VAN BENSCHOTEN, of the Eighth Precinct, sought to arrest him, when he turned and stabbed him. The magistrate committed the disorderly young man.

SHOCKING.—A sad case of destitution and heartless treatment came to the knowledge of the Eleventh Precinct police, on Monday. A woman named MAGDALENE WINTERS, with three young children, was found upon the sidewalk in Fourth-street, all suffering from small-pox in its acutest form. One of the children lay at the point of death, in its mother's arms, while the others lay upon the sidewalk, with the disgusting evidences of their terrible disease exposed to the passers-by. The woman stated that she had just been turned out of doors for non-payment of rent, by her landlord, a barber, at No. 623 Fourth-street. Capt. SQUIRES placed the sufferers in charge of an officer, by whom they were removed to the Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR CLARK.—The funeral sermon of Ex-Mayor Clark was preached, yesterday, at Trinity Church by Dr. VINTON. It was an impressive sermon, and spoke highly of the deceased's many virtues. The Common Council of Brooklyn, out of respect, joined in the procession. At the close of the funeral ceremonies the body was removed to the marble cemetery in Second-street. The coffin was of rosewood silver mounted. On the plate was the inscription:

"AARON CLARK,
DIED
Aug. 3, 1861,
Aged 77 years."

A COMPANY FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon a company of seventy poor children, and boys out of work, left the city for the West, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. They were gathered, and fitted out by the Children's Aid Society, with much effort, owing to the disastrous times. The scenes of every day occurrence at the office are more than usually affecting. It is crowded with wretched, starving boys, and poor mothers seeking for help for their fatherless children. Another large company will be ready for departure in a few days, with Mr. TRACEY, if the generous and compassionate friends of the poor, homeless and suffering children will promptly aid in the inestimable work of the Children's Aid Society.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—On Monday evening, Officer DESMOND, of the Tenth Precinct, found a young woman upon the sidewalk at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, apparently very ill. He had her removed to the Station-house, where she died soon afterwards. She was about 28 years of age, and was very respectably dressed. A letter in one of her pockets was addressed "GEORGE L. LEROY, Company F, Duryee's Zouaves, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md." Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, but no evidence as to the identity of deceased was obtained. A verdict was rendered of death from congestion of the brain.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN CEDAR-STREET.—On Monday evening two laboring men, named ANTHONY MORAN and PHILIP O'HEARN, came to blows in Cedar-street, near Greenwich, with reference to a difficulty which existed between their families, and MORAN obtained a butcher's knife from a grocery near at hand, with which he stabbed his opponent in several places, inflicting wounds of a very dangerous nature. The sufferer was removed to the Hospital, and MORAN, having been taken into custody by Officer ROSE, was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY to await the result of the injuries he had caused.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this day, at 1 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Hon. J. A. WRIGHT, late Minister of the United States at Berlin, on the commercial and political relations between the United States and European Governments. Mr. WRIGHT has had ample opportunities to make himself familiar with commercial affairs between this country and Europe.

A LIVING WHALE.—We are informed at Headquarters that BARNUM has had an agent in the proper quarter for the last few weeks, in pursuit of a *living whale*. He has just received a dispatch from that agent, saying that he is on the way with one. His arrival will be duly chronicled, and we of Gotham, and all our country cousins, will be treated to a sight of a genuine breathing and spouting whale. Every preparation has been made for his reception, which will doubtless be a cordial one.

FOUND DROWNED.—Early yesterday morning, the Captain of the Revenue-cutter *Jackson* observed the body of a man floating with the tide near his vessel, off the Battery. He had the remains secured and taken to Pier No. 1, North River, where Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon them. The body was destitute of clothing, and disfigured beyond power of identification.

FORGERY OF A CHECK.—A young man named THOMAS J. GILDERSLEEVE, was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, on a charge of forgery. The complainant, Mr. JOSEPH COOK, of No. 144 West Thirty-fifth-street, alleged that the prisoner passed to him a check on the Williamsburgh City Bank for $87, to which the names of Messrs. LOWE & MCCARTIE, merchants, had been forged.

SUN STRUCK.—JOHN MCGUIRE, a laborer, was prostrated by the heat on Monday afternoon, in First-avenue, near Fifty-third-street. While on the way home in Third-avenue, he died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Andrew, Col. Ritchie, Col. Lee and Col. Schooler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Scroggs, of Buffalo; Hons. J. C. Cochrane, of Rochester, and B. Franchot, of Otsego; Capt. Webb, of the U. S. A.; Daniel Bixby, of Washington, and Col. W. H. Young, of Alexandria, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; W. A. Wheeler, of New-York; Alexander Rice and C. R. Train, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin; Dr. E. Gage and D. D. Howard and lady, from Paris; Edwin James and family, of London, and Lieut. R. E. Lowry, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Charles Faulkner, late Minister to France; M. Lisboa, Minister to the United States from Brazil, and family, and Gen. L. G. Bouvet de la Range, of Bordeaux, who joins the Prince's suite in this City, are all at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Badgley, of Montreal; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; E. Lafourade, of Paris; B. E. Buffum of Providence, and L. De Haven, of the U. S. Navy, and lady, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. D. A. Noble, of Michigan; Benjamin Allen, of Philadelphia, and A. F. Rogers, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major H. B. Clitz, of the U. S. A.; G. N. White, of Philadelphia; T. N. Dale and family, of New-York; C. C. Baring, of New-York, and W. H. Brane, of Sing Sing, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Charles Phelps, of the steamer *Fulton*; P. L. Peters, of the West Indies, and Rev. H. A. Yardley, of Genoa, are at the Everett House.

Hon. G. H. Graham, of Delhi, and H. C. Kingsly, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLICEMAN MURDERED BY A BURGLAR—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—At about 12¼ o'clock Monday night, Mr. ATTISON, residing at No. 128 Adams-street, heard a burglar at work at the house adjoining, No. 130, occupied by Mr. SANZAY. Mr. ATTISON at once proceeded to the street, and called for the Police, when the burglar ran down Pearl to Prospect-street, in the direction of Fulton Ferry, hotly pursued by several citizens. At the corner of Prospect and Washington streets, the burglar was overtaken and seized by Officer DAVID MARTIN, of the Second Precinct. The officer had scarcely taken hold of him when the burglar stabbed him twice on the left side of the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing death in less than 15 minutes. As the burglar made the second plunge with the knife, Officer MARTIN dealt him a blow on the head with his club, which knocked him senseless to the sidewalk, where he remained a few seconds, and then attempted to make his escape. Fortunately Officer BUSK, of the Second, and Officer HARROLD, of the First Precincts, heard the disturbance, and came up in time to capture the assassin. He was taken to the Station-house and locked up, but refused to give any account of himself, except that he was a native of Ohio, and that his name was JOHN WILLETTS, neither of which assertions are believed to be true. On his person was found 32 skeleton keys, a full set of burglar's tools, false whiskers and hair. The deceased leaves a widow and three children, who reside at No. 32 Stanton-street. When stabbed MARTIN was taken to the office of Dr. GILPILLAN, but he was beyond the reach of medical skill. Dr. BAUER, assisted by Drs. COOPER and WILLETTS, made a *post mortem* examination of the body yesterday afternoon, when they rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from the left subclavian vein, near its junction with the common jugular vein, having been incised by a dirk-knife which was plunged into the chest from above the left collar-bone." Coroner HORTON will commence an investigation of the case at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and passed resolutions of condolence with the family of deceased. It was also determined that the Board should be present at the funeral. The obsequies will be attended by the whole of the Brooklyn force, and a detachment of 200 of the New-York members, in charge of two Inspectors. The exercises will take place at the late residence of the deceased in Stanton-street, whence the remains will be transferred to Greenwood.

New-Jersey.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that for the three months ending July 31, 459 persons were brought before him on the following charges: Drunkenness, vangrancy and disorderly conduct, 273; assault and battery, 63; violating City Ordnances, 10; passing counterfeit money, 4; gambling, 3; insanity, 6; fighting in the streets, 16; stealing by petty thieves, 50; receiving stolen goods, 1; picking pockets, 3; burglary, 4; deserters, 5; larceny, 7; threatening life, 6; attempt at rape, 1; keeping a disorderly house, 1; surrendered by bail, 2; bigamy, 1; fugitives from justice, 1; stabbing with a knife, 1; incendiary, 1. They were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 278; committed to jail and work-house, 50; sent to jail for trial, 25; held to bail, 52; committed to the City prison, 20; sent to the almshouse, 14; committed to Bergen for safe-keeping, 3; escaped from officer, 1; delivered to authorities of Newark, 1; fined, 14.

ACCIDENT—THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.—Yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred in Washington-street, Hoboken, by the caving in of a sewer, and three men named WM. HIGGINS, PATRICK STANLEY and JOHN SHAY, were buried, but fortunately were extricated without serious injury. They were about 17 feet from the surface, and had dug under the railroad track about six feet, in order to connect a drain with the main sewer, when a car passing overhead caused a considerable portion of earth to cave in. The planks used for shoring up the side were crushed in so that the men were not entirely covered, and leaving them sufficient space to breath. After about half an hour they were all taken out safe. STANLEY has met with three accidents of a similar kind before.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—JOHN WRIGHT, lately deceased, of the firm of WRIGHT, BROTHER & Co., made the following liberal bequests. The total amount bequeathed is $100,000, and it is to be divided as follows: One moiety, or equal half part thereof, to be divided between the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the Willis' Hospital and House of Refuge. The other moiety, or equal half part, to be divided between the Society of the Sons of St. George, the Union School and Children's Home, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Rosine Association, the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, the Union Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, and the Widows and and Single Women's Society. To the Industrial and Beneficial Institute of Frankford, $1,000.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 6.*

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.

The Graefenberg Company wish it to be distinctly understood that their theory and practice is not based upon infallibility. What is claimed, and what is borne out by facts, is that the medicines are the result of the highest medical skill adapted to the compounding of simple and entirely vegetable medicinal preparations. The treatment is the most judicious application of these simple vegetable productions in aid of the great and equally simple laws of nature governing the human system in health and disease. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Graefenberg treatment will certainly cure.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

Consumptives, and ladies who are afflicted with uterine irregularities, weakness, displacements or other symptoms so common and so distressing, are earnestly advised to try the Graefenberg remedies and treatment.

Call for a pamphlet descriptive of the eleven remedies and the diseases they are certain to cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

PAYSON—ELY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rev. CHARLES H. PAYSON to MARY LORD, daughter of John Ely, Esq., all of this City.

MOODY—NICHOLS.—On Monday, July 8, by Rev. W. H. Babbit, Mr. WM. MOODY, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss JENNIE NICHOLS, of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

SIBREE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, THOMAS B. SIBREE, son of the late Dr. Robert Sibree, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, together with those of John Halstead, Esq., and his brothers-in-law, M. H. Hovey and Dr. Charles F. Hale, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, suddenly, EDWARD H. S. BOYLE, aged 19 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company 2, 69th Regt., 2nd Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Hugh Boyle, No. 241 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHAILER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, PAMELIA SHAILER, wife of ERASTUS SHAILER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 131 West 34th-st., without further notice.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, LEWIS HALLOCK, infant son of John S. and Emily S. Andrews, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 56 West 35th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 5, JOHN HARRISON, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, George Harrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 West Houston-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Peter S. Fowler.

☞ Jersey papers please copy.

MAYERHAU.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, MADELAINE MAYERHAU, aged 90 years.

The friends and relatives of Bernard A. and William Mayerhau, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 254 Hudson-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

SWANY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, of paralysis, MRS. FRANCES SWANY, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of her family, and also of her sons, Andrew F. and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Stanton-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon.

KEDENBURG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, THEODORE H., only child of J. Ferdinand and Ada Kedenburg, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 171 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

BLACKBURNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, CHARLES W. BLACKBURNE, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the officers and members of Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 133 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

THURBER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, CHARLES THURBER, Jr., only son of Hon. Charles and Mrs. Caroline E. Thurber, aged 5 years and 7 months.

TRAVERS.—At Bloomingrove, on Monday, Aug. 5, PAUL, infant son of James P. and Adeline Travers, aged 3 months and 5 days.

STEINLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, GUSSIE, wife of Frederick Steinle, Jr., and daughter of James S. Dunn, aged 23 years, 9 months and 26 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given

VAN BUSKIRK.—At Hastings, on Monday, Aug. 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. R. Wood, of a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE GOETCHIUS, wife of John Van Buskirk, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Acquackenack, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 7, at 12 o'clock M.

BOWDEN.—In Newark, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 5, CHARLES BOWDEN, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 128 State-st., Newark, N. J.

BAKER.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 3, of consumption, Capt. ELISHA BAKER, of New-York, aged 54 years.

FERGUSON.—In Port Jervis, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, RUFUS FERGUSON, aged 50 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 431.—AUG. 6, 1861.
47, 71, 18, 17, 22, 52, 73, 30, 46, 61, 40, 56.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 422.—AUG. 6, 1861.
29, 19, 41, 74, 61, 54, 15, 46, 8, 39, 63, 2, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid; has no objection to take charge of children and sew; wages 20d no much an object as a steady place. Apply or address by note, Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; country preferred; has good references.

A S CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or laundress; has City or country reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen this Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 132 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A S CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations, one as chambermaid with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 18 East 32d-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; prefers to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 128 9th-av., for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and chil. dren's dresses; can embroider well; no objection to chil. dren. Unexceptionable reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17 West 8th and Madison avs.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washing; is a most beautiful laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has a good disposition, and is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her present employer; country preferred; wages very moderate. Call at No. 800 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be obliging and willing. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 60 University-place.

A S COOK.—A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, has the charge of a dairy, understands milk and thoroughly; is a most excellent cook; makes jellies, preserves, &c.; also, excellent bread, meats, soup, &c., &c.; good disposition; best City reference; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days. Wages moderate.

A S COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS CAPAble cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as well as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook. Best of City reference can be applied for at No. 88 Laurens-st., near Canal-st.

A S COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND highly recommended German woman—a professed cook, but not long in this country—wishes to get a situa tion in the above capacity, where she could learn English, for which she would consider more than high wages. Call at No. 810 Broome-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as cook; is a good cook and good washer and ironer, also a good baker; good City reference given. Apply at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st. in the store.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good, plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT woman, a situation as thorough cook, and assist in washing and take charge of a dairy; is a most excellent baker; makes good soups, jellies, pastry, and is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; good disposition and obliging; wages moderate; has City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A S COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, lately from England, wishes a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or would take a laundress' place; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and avenue A.

A S COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a very trustworthy young woman, with nine years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as plain cook and laundress, or laundress only, or general housework; is a most excellent laundress; understands French fluting, and does up ladies' muslins beautifully; is also a good cook; very obliging; no objections to country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

A S COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady and trustworthy; will hire for very moderate wages; has excellent references. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A S COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women—one as first-class cook, who understands all branches of cooking, in hotel or large boarding-house; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 28th-st.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment. Can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the store.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Good City references. No objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook and to wash and iron; has the best of City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 24th-st., top floor.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st.

A S DRESSMAKER.—WANTED—A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 202 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, by day or week.

A S HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork, or plain sewing. Can be seen, for this day, Wednesday, at No. 49½ Prince-st., in the crockery store.

A S HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROTestant girls, situations to do the housework of a family; will go separate; good references. Call at No. 60 Henry-st., near Market-st., New-York.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking, or would do chamberwork; good reference given. Call at No. 128 Smith-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy-store, for three days.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A situation, by a respectable girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 34 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, 2nd door from Hicks, first floor, for two days.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman, to do general housework; good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 34th-st.

A S HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron or do the whole work of a family; is civil, clean, capable and neat in her person and work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A S GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A clean, capable, well disposed girl wishes a situation as general housework er; can milk well and make good butter; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a very good washer and ironer; makes gentlemen's shirts up most tasteful; is very obliging and willing to please her employer; is very neat and clean; City reference; no objection to any part of the country; wages $5 to $6 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

A S GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Essex-st., in the rear building.

A S LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation in a private family, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing and assist in the care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 107 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., in the rear.

A S LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A S FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting; can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHILdren's nurse and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse; no objection to do plain sewing or chamberwork. EMILY LEDGER, No. 129 Henry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; no objection to do needlework and sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 122 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Henry, South Brooklyn.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can operate on Singer's machine; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist as waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

A S SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as saleswoman in a confectionary, fancy goods store, or bakery; speaks English and German; can give best reference. Address M. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; no objections to the country.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, respectable young woman, as good family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; or as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; would travel; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; a good home more an object than high wages; has sixteen months' City reference from her last place. Apply for three days at No. 302 3d-av., between 26th and 26th streets, up stairs.

A S GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent tidy girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons; will do up linens in style; makes butter; wages $7. City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

A S WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class waitress, a situation in the City or country; also, her cousin, as cook, in all its branches; makes pastries, soups and jellies, game and fancy; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $8 and $7. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

A S FRENCH WAITRESS.—A VERY NEAT, respectable French woman, wishes a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good references both for character and ability. No objections to the country. Apply this day at No. 149 Grand-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enables the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY GOR EMPLOY-MENT—Established 1843, is removed to No. 61 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Teachers, governesses, ladies' maids, and domestic help generally, promptly and faithfully supplied. Entrance southeast corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

A S BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, who has been in the Swamp for 12 years, would like employment for a portion of his time in keeping the books of any house in the leather or boot and shoe business. He can bring consignments of leather to an amount worthy of consideration, and can give references if required. Address A., care of Messrs. Weisel & Weidemeyer, No. 87 Gold-st.

A S BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with good reference, a situation in a liquor-store as barkeeper. Address J. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objections to work in a vegetable garden, if required; can come well recommended from his last place. Address Z. M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, FOR A SITUATION in the country; he must have satisfactory reference as to experience, sobriety and good temper, be willing to make himself generally useful, and a Protestant. Apply by note, giving address and reference, to J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, (colored and single man preferred,) for a first rate situation. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., third story, Room No. 7, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A S COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a Scotchman, in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; has lived with some of the best families in the City; has got good City reference. Apply, or address, at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, or at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott-st.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom. No objection to do garden work if required. He understands his business in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by an Englishman; no objection to the country; good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND WAITER.—WANTED, BY A gentleman near New-York, a man to act as groom and waiter; must have served in both capacities, and bring the best City references as to character. Call at No. 76 Horatio-st., after 6½ o'clock, P. M., and see Mr. Doremus.

A S FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a married Englishman, who perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions; the wife would take charge of the dairy if required; City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A S GARDENER—BY A MARRIED MAN, A native of Scotland; has 28 years' experience in this country; has a thorough practical knowledge of his profession in all its branches; the best of reference given; can be seen for three days. Address H. M., care of W. Elliott, seedsman, No. 31 John-st.

A S GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has a wife and one child; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good reference from former employers. Apply to G. R., all this week, at A. Reid's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

A S GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single middle-aged man, an Englishman; has had long practical experience in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply, or address B., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A S GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class gardener, with a very small family; unquestionable City references. Address CHARLES, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A S GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A S GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

A S HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, destempering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A S USEFUL MAN.—A SMART, ACTIVE AND sober young man, wishes a situation; has three years' reference; his reference says he is an excellent manager of horses and cows, and drives carefully; he is thoroughly temperate, and an honest man; he is no eye-servant, and is willing to enter his place immediately. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A S WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who was lately disengaged, and can produce unexceptionable City references to families whom he has served; no objection to the country, or to travel with a gentleman. Any commands for J. M. will be attended to, for two days, by addressing to Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A S WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, a middle-aged married man preferred; he must thoroughly understand the care and management of horses and carriages, be a good steady driver, and bring the best of City references for honesty and sobriety. Apply, this day, at No. 76 Beaver-st., first floor.

NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A VERY NEAT, tidy and intelligent Protestant woman as nurse, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, with references, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., immediately.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to J. LUCEY, No. 24 Platt-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARDING.

A WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. A suite of large, airy, convenient rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This healthy and pleasant surrounding, 20 acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. A family desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, the house being within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av and 22nd-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country, can be accommodated at a fine house, one mile from Sing Sing. Plenty of shade, beautiful view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 693 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour's ride of the City, near the water, for a gentleman, wife and infant; only partial board required for the gentleman; must be pleasantly located, and terms reasonable. Address C. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 48 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also single gentlemen, can obtain neatly-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 248 Hicks-st. The location is pleasant, and within 4 minutes' walk of three ferries; house has every modern improvement.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the coming season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—a French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom, also a single room, to let to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, a parlor with bedroom on second floor; also back parlor, with bath room off; also parlor and bedroom off on third floor; well furnished. Apply at the house.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room, neatly furnished, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen; also, a small room, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PERSONS DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS for the Winter, can be comfortably and pleasantly located at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 63 Irving-place. References exchanged.

TO LET.

A NUMBER OF GOOD HOUSES, WELL located, in various parts of the City, to rent for the ensuing season, at extremely low prices, with a privilege of purchasing on advantageous terms, if desired. Also a few modern and low-priced dwellings for sale cheap.
C. G. PRATT, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water. Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
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AT R. H. MACY'S,
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Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

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PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

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☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

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is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

OFFICES have opened, from the most eminent physicians, an office for the sale of their medicines. They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Sore Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and town in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND } OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following kinds of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

One-fourth part of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, the 9th day of August, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, by extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM HALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY,
Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.

August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.

Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 1,241 Broadway.

CAPT. HAYES' R. A. PATENT SKIN cartridges, introduced into the English and several foreign services. This cartridge is unequaled for facility of loading and accuracy of shooting, and not liable to be rendered useless by exposure to rain, or in fording streams or ditches.

An invoice of 20,000, 5.76 bore, suitable for Enfield rifles, just received, now in bond, for sale by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Sole agents for the manufacturers in the United States.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOYER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 9 Dunne-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOWARD AND MARCEY STS., NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3¼ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1¾ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces.5 feet long,1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13¾ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2¼ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, cooperred, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ⅞ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side,1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot. twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakamas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¾ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2¼ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, cooperred, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 68 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2 in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several depôts in this State, under General Order No. 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 36th-st. until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to hear the bids, when the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids made by the party who fails to ship. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treas.

August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent, payable on demand.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to

FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of

JAMES GRIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
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$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. Address BROKER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 269 New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CHAMPION PRIZE ENVELOPE—OR LINcoln and Davis in five rounds, covering five envelopes, one round each. Something entirely new, and far ahead of anything out, or that can hereafter be produced, lithograph, and a beautiful picture, worthy a frame. Remitted free for five letter stamps a set; or ten sets for forty letter stamps. Sold to wholesale dealers reasonable. All other styles comic envelopes for one cent each, single; or by the quantity at wholesale prices.

JOHN H. TINGLEY, Bookseller and Publisher, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A.M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2¼ P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3¼ P. M.
Friday, Aug 2, 10¼ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3¼ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¼ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2¼ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9¼ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 3, 11¾ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3¼ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1¾ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2¼ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3¼ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8¾ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4¼ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Face 50 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer "FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EV

THE STEAMSHIPS.

ARRIVAL OF THREE OF THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

The brigs *Naiad*, *Machias* and *Ben Dunning*, seized by the privateer steamer *Sumter*, near Cienfuegos, Cuba, arrived at this port yesterday. They were released by order of the Spanish Government, and sailed, with others, as far as Cape Antonio, under convoy of the United States steamer *Crusader*.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE CRUSADER.

SEARCH OF THE CRUISE AFTER THE SUMTER.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, Capt. CRAVEN, } KEY WEST, Thursday, July 25, 1861. }

I will give you a brief description of a cruise from which we have just returned in search of a privateer called the *Sumter*, Capt. SEMMES, which recently made her escape out of New-Orleans, running the blockade whilst the *Brooklyn* was in chase of an English vessel. The *Brooklyn* afterwards chased her 30 hours, losing sight of her in the night. It appears that she made for the south of Cuba, and near Cienfuegos burned a fine merchant vessel of New-York, the *Golden Rocket*, in ballast, taking, it is said, $13,000 from her and landing her crew. She also took four large and two barks as prizes, viz.: the bark *Albert Adams*, of Boston; the *West Wind*, of Westerly, R. I.; and the brigs *Naiad*, of New-York; *Louisa Killam*, of Boston; *Ben Dunning*, of Portland, and *Machias*, of Machias. She left them in Cienfuegos, taking a receipt from the Spanish authorities, Capt. SEMMES saying that they would be sold at the conclusion of the war for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. Neither of the barks was touched, because of the Spanish seal upon it. Five thousand dollars, it is said, was taken from one of them, and the men partly robbed of their clothing. The *Golden Rocket*, with a fine breeze, would not have been taken had she suspected the real character of the *Sumter*, which had American colors flying. Her captain and officers left for Havana, and the men are on the Consul's hands.

The small Spanish fort fired twice before the *Sumter* would come to an anchor in the outside harbor, and then Capt. SEMMES got his guns ready for a fight, but 400 soldiers came down in a steamer and reinforced the fort during the night. The *Sumter* carries one 68 and four 32s, 120 men, and can steam 12 or 14 knots per hour. She was formerly the *Habana*, mail steamer between Havana and New-Orleans. Capt. SEMMES says that he will blow his ship up before he is taken, and that he would shoot his own brother if he went against the South. Her guns, it is said, do not work well, and one of her 68s they threw overboard. About 40 of her crew are said to be men, the rest boys. She took in three lighters of coal at Cienfuegos.

The American Consul at Havana, Mr. SHUFELDT, first sent word to Key West of the doings and whereabouts of this privateer, and Capt. MCKEEVER, of the *Niagara*, in company with the *Crusader*, immediately started out July 10 in search of her. The *Niagara* soon left us, giving orders for us to proceed along the south of Cuba, well in shore, to Cienfuegos, where we should meet or receive a letter left with the American Consul. We were six days making 600 or 700 miles, and the *Niagara*, after waiting two days, left the night previous in search of the *Sumter*, which went out the Sunday before. Our steamer is in a bad condition, having broken down last March at Key West, on her passage from New-York to Pensacola, and has since laid at the former place in the blockade, expecting orders to return to Brooklyn for a new boiler and engine. She carries nine 24s, and one 32, and 80 men, and in good condition, sail and steam, can make her 12 knots per hour. Upon our arrival, Capt. CRAVEN, who is acquainted with the Governor-General at Havana, immediately wrote to him, and received an answer to the effect that all the prizes were at liberty to proceed on their voyage. This settles the course to be pursued by the Spanish Government, and probably closes her ports against the entry of all privateers for coal, wood, provisions, or water. Every other Power that respects law, order, and government will do the same. The Deputy American Consul turned traitor and left with the *Sumter*, and the Consul from Trinidad is now acting, by order of Capt. MCKEEVER.

From what I have seen, I am certain that the Spanish Government and people are sincere and true friends to the North, and as the West Indies must be the rendezvous of their privateers as the most convenient for committing their depredations, if the ports are closed as well as those of Europe, and they are frowned down by every Government, with disunion and starvation among themselves, their cause must be hopeless. Capt. MAFFITT, recently in command of this steamer, it is said, has a privateer at Charleston, S. C., (the *Huntress*, side-wheel steamer,) and attempted to come out, but was fired into and driven back by our men-of-war. It can now be seen what immense injury can be done even by a single privateer, with speed and the ocean to roam over, and how difficult to keep track of and capture them. With such an extensive sea coast on the Atlantic and Gulf it is impossible but that some should escape, and this was foreseen long ago by New-Yorkers, whose commerce will suffer most. I am not sure but the proposed plan of retaliation is wise and just, viz.: to free the slaves as the Army marches South and put arms in their hands. The *Niagara* had but eight days' coal when she left Key West, and was reported by the English man-of-war steamer *Barracouta*, which arrived in Cienfuegos the 16th, as off the Isle of Pines, probably on her return. This is a long, low, level island, about 30 miles from Cuba and the Three Sisters, (mountain peaks, in the form of sugar-loafs, close together,) and can be seen across the island and passage. This passage, it is said, is obstructed by shoals called the "Colorados," where pirates used to rendezvous. Slavers sometimes come here, and this was the cruising ground of the *Wyandotte* and *Water Witch*, whilst the *Mohawk* and *Crusader* took the northern side. Cienfuegos is inside of a large harbor, entirely hid from the sea, nearly land-locked, with a narrow entrance and a river coming in near it. It is quite a village, connected with Matanzas and Havana by railroad and coast steamers. The land is low and level, and covered with green bushes, with a mountain ridge running back from the sea in the distance to the west, and the scenery is pleasant. Four or five other small vessels were here. Trinidad, a little below, built on a hillside from the sea, is a place of much commerce in the sugar and molasses trade, even more so than Havana; and St. Jago, three or four days' sail further west, is quite a city. This is the rainy season, with thunder showers every day or night, and occasionally squalls of wind.

We left Cienfuegos on the 19th as a convoy to our little fleet, and I wish some artist had been here to sketch our appearance for *Frank Leslie* or *Harper*. It reminded me of some barnyard cock strutting to and fro amongst his feathered tribe, proud to look over and care for them. We had to tow them all out singly, and our passage the first day or two was slow and tedious, as this port is in a bight, and the trades (light here) are not taken until 40 or 50 miles from shore. We kept them close together day and night, running backward and forward, and regulating our speed with them. Our steamer had been put in fighting order upon leaving Key West—tackles got up for sending down masts, shot plugs ready for stopping leaks, bandages for the wounded, &c. The men, some of them say, are anxious to fall in with her. The great speed of the *Sumter*, with her 68 and 32s, would evidently give her the advantage over our 24s and crippled condition, with 40 more men than we, as she could evidently keep at her own distance, and rake us fore and aft, for it takes us a long time to get our steamer about.

Four of the fleet are bound to Cork for orders, and one from Boston has a woman aboard—the Captain's wife. The first three days the wind was light, and the passage slow and tedious, but the third night, off the Isle of Pines, we took a good breeze, increasing next day, and passing Cape Antonio with quite a sea running. Very few vessels were seen, either going or coming, news of the privateer having spread to all the ports in Cuba, which is probably the reason of their not leaving. Capt SEMMES asked the Captain of the *Nebraska* in Cienfuegos when he should sail, telling him he would take him if he left. He is also reported to have said that he would like to fall in with the *Crusader*.

The *Niagara* is now at Key West taking in 1,000 tons of coal for 25 days, and starts for Pensacola the 26th. No news from Fort Pickens. She got no news of the *Sumter*, and would have taken the route of the Isthmus steamers had she been supplied with coal. The *Massachusetts* has a lot of small prizes in a little lake up the Mississippi. Two of HOWE's schooners, of Key West, have been taken near here by small vessels from Florida. He has given great offence to Southerners by his Union principles, and is now Collector of this port. Respectfully, V.

MOVEMENTS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Great activity continues at the Navy-yard. The *Cumberland* will sail to-morrow.

The gun-boat *Cambridge* was taken out of the dry dock to-day, the bark *Gemsbock* was hauled in. Both will shortly be equipped for service.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiments expect to leave for the seat of war to-morrow. Also Cook's Light Battery. The remaining regiments called for are rapidly filling up.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—TWO COMPANIES MUSTERED IN—ELEVEN OTHER COMPANIES READY—INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF SKILL WITH THE RIFLE, &C.

Col. BERDAN's Regiment of Sharp-shooters are progressing finely, and will, no doubt, be ready to do most effective service whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN shall be ready to make another advance. Col. BERDAN, as is well known, is a first-class rifle shot, and, during his travels over the North and West, he became acquainted with so many good rifle shots, that it occurred to him to raise a regiment of Sharp-shooters for the service of the Government during the present war.

The matter was attended with some uncertainty at first, on account of the small pay allowed in the regular service. After consultation with Gov. MORGAN, Gen. SCOTT and President LINCOLN, however, Col. BERDAN has become quite satisfied that such a regiment, which would undoubtedly be a most effective branch of the service, will be paid extra compensation, either by the State or General Governments. At first it was proposed to raise a regiment by getting each State to arm and equip one company, at an expense of about $10,000 each. Through the agency of Mr. W. S. ROWLAND, no less than thirteen States have already signified their intention to furnish companies, while FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., in Missouri, and other gentlemen in Kentucky have each signified their intention of raising companies, so that in all there will be fifteen companies, outside of New-York, of 100 men each. The applications in this State were, however, so numerous, that Gov. MORGAN has finally concluded that New-York of itself can furnish a regiment of Sharp-shooters. This work is now in progress, and the rendezvous is at Weehawken, at the Palisade Garden of Mr. H. MAGEE, where all applicants may present themselves to the Sergeant-Major and Private Secretary of the Colonel, Mr. J. SMITH BROWN, formerly of St. Louis. Applicants may also address Col. BERDAN at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

During their stay at Weehawken the men will be instructed in the peculiar drill and signals of the corps—quite different from the drill of any other regiment in the country. The first company mustered into the service was a company of Swiss Sharp-shooters, who were sworn into the service last Friday. They are under the command of CASPAR TREPP, and are as efficient a body of men as ever shouldered a rifle. They have made rifle-shooting a profession in their own country, and are almost unerring in their aim. An American company has also been mustered in, under the command of STEPHEN MARTIN. A third, a company of Germans, is nearly ready, under the command of Dr. SHOENEKER, of Continental fame, who was hunting-master to the King of Bavaria. Although the Doctor's profession is mainly to cure, and not to kill, he has concluded that he may kill some of the enemy, and cure his friends too. He numbers among his company two men, who, with a third, were on one occasion, in the Revolution of '48, the means of protecting one hundred of their countrymen from an assault by a regiment of the enemy, aided by artillery. These three men actually picked off, from secure positions, every officer and artillerist, *seriatim* and deliberately, so that the regiment was obliged to re.ire discomfited.

Some idea of the rigidity of the test may be gathered from the fact that no man is admitted who does not shoot, at 600 feet distance, *ten consecutive shots at an average of five inches from the bull's eye.* That is, the aggregate distance of the whole ten shots must not exceed fifty inches. Not a man is accepted under any circumstances who varies a hairbreadth from the mark. Remarkable though it may seem, many of the men exceed this proficiency. Col. BERDAN himself has, on a windy day, with a strange rifle, put ten balls within an average distance of one inch and one-tenth each from the bulls-eye, at 600 feet. At 1,000 feet the Colonel made a string of 22 inches. Sergeant-Major BROWN, under more unfavorable circumstances, made a string of 33 inches, or a little more three inches each ball, at a distance of 100 yards, with a strange rifle. In testing the applicants at Albany, about two-thirds were found unfitted, and indeed the general average of incompetent applicants is more than that. The American riflemen prove generally superior, especially the hunters of New-England and the West. The First Lieutenant of Capt. SHOENEKER's company is Mr. SONNLEY, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Nashville Military Academy, and other gentlemen equally qualified will be in the ranks.

The uniform of the Sharpshooters will be green in Summer and grey at other seasons, to assimilate as nearly as possible with the colors of nature. They ridicule the idea of Zouave and Havelock uniforms, as affording too splendid a target for marksmen. They will be armed with the most improved Springfield rifle, with a plain silver pin sight at the muzzle, and notch sight, or the globe sight at the breech for long range, or on a dark day, or night shooting. It was at first intended to arm them with the Northern target rifle, but it was found that there were not enough in the country. Col. BERDAN has invented a ball which is superior to the old Springfield rifle ball. It will carry with great accuracy a distance of 3,000 feet. It is a grooved and conical ball, and is almost certain for a horse at the distance of three-fifths of a mile. Each man may take his own rifle if he wishes.

The design of the Colonel is to have the regiment detached in squads on the field of battle to do duty in picking off officers and gunners on the European plan, by which they take the risk of being cut off by cavalry, or executed, as they certainly would be, if taken. It is the first regiment of rifles ever formed worthy of the name—*i. e.* that subjected each member to the rifle shooting test.

The host of the Palisade Garden, as his contribution to the war, gives the corps princely board at the nominal charge of 35 cents per day.

The shooting yesterday was most astonishing. Col. BERDAN shot a dozen times at the head of a target man, at a distance of 600 feet, using the target rifle and a rest. Every shot but one entered the head; and in several instances, the Colonel stated where he would hit—naming the eye, the nose, the mouth—and he hit them, too.

The privates then successively shot, and not a man missed hitting the body somewhere, while most of the shots were in places where a wound to a man would be fatal. The region of the heart was perforated like a selve.

THE BATTLE AT BIG BETHEL.

STATEMENT OF FACTS BY BRIG.-GEN. PIERCE.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Regarding it as due to the just expectations of the citizens of Massachusetts that a correct statement should be made of an affair which has recently exercised the minds of all who have our country's welfare at heart, I have deemed it advisable to lay before the public a few facts in regard to the unfortunate engagement at Big Bethel on the morning of June 10, 1861. And I am the better able to perform the duty at this time, having fulfilled the period of my appointed service, and returned to civil life. Without the fear of transcending a civilian's limits, I may now make statements which I have ever, during my military service, conscientiously refrained from making, knowing full well a soldier's duty in that respect, and holding myself responsible to my superior officer, and not to the public at large.

I do not propose to review the various newspaper assaults upon me or my conduct. Life to me is too short, and far too valuable, to be thus ill spent; and moreover, if it be necessary for the success of my country's cause that I should be sacrificed, God grant that I may be imbued with a more noble and unselfish patriotism than to raise my arm to stay the executioner.

But the questions have been asked, and with much persistency, Why was it that the General commanding the expedition had not previously made a reconnoissance, and ascertained that there was at Big Bethel a masked battery? Why was it that, on the way to Bethel, a collision happened between the New-York Third (Col. TOWNSEND) and Seventh (Col. BENDIX) Regiments? Why was Gen. PIERCE there in command of the New-York troops? Why was a retreat ordered at Big Bethel? And finally, What was the object in attacking that position of the enemy at all, without it was intended to immediately push on to Richmond? These are questions that may fairly deserve consideration.

It was by order of the Secretary of War, to the Governor of Massachusetts, to send a Brigadier-General to fulfill the unexpired term of Gen. BUTLER, promoted to Major-General, that I was ordered by the Governor to report myself in person to Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe, and by letter to Gen. SCOTT at Washington. On the 30th day of May, 1861, agreeably to order, I with my Staff repaired to Fortress Monroe.

It was by the order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, commanding in the Eastern Department of Virginia, that I did on the 4th day of June assume the command of the First, Second and Fifth Regiments of New-York Volunteers, encamped near Hampton, and known as "Camp Hamilton." Subsequently the New-York Third, Tenth and Twentieth Regiments were attached to my command. It was no ordinary task to regulate and conduct a camp where nearly every commissioned officer deemed it his duty to throw obstacles in the way of a Massachusetts Brigadier. I will not say *all*, for honorable exceptions are to be made. I am deeply indebted to some of those officers, and desire to acknowledge my gratitude for their kind and courteous conduct toward me, and for the very efficient aid which they so cheerfully rendered.

On the 9th day of June I received orders from Gen. BUTLER, and accompanying them a plan for an expedition to rout a force of the enemy stationed at Big Bethel. The particular regiment to proceed from Hampton to make the attack was designated in the order. Upon inquiring as to what rebel force there was there, I was told by the commanding General that he had ordered the proper reconnoisance made, and had ascertained that there was at that point about 500 of the enemy. Relying upon this, and in obedience to the order of the commanding General, I proceeded on the night of June 9th to the attack on Big Bethel. It was by his order that I took new recruits, who had never been under fire, and who had hardly been in camp a month, and contrary to all the established rules of warfare, to march at midnight, twelve miles into the country without one moment's rest, and with only twenty rounds of cartridges, to make the attack upon an enemy of unknown numbers, and, as we found, strongly intrenched in masked batteries.

It was by the order of the commanding General that I was provided with only two small howitzers and one 6-pounder, with only twelve pounds of cartridge—hardly sufficient for five minutes fire, to attack a masked battery of at least six well-mounted cannon.

It was by the direction of the commanding General that every man in the detachment which went from Camp Hamilton were on his left arm a white badge; that, as the attack was to be made in the night, or the grey of the morning, and by detachments from two different camps, no accident might occur; and it was to the neglect on the part of him who ordered the expedition and arranged the plan to notify the detachment from Newport News of that badge that I attribute the most lamentable occurrence of the day—the collision of friends in the morning. Indeed, I have since learned that the white badges were seen on our arms by those who first fired upon, us but alas! for them they had no significance.

The orders given me in regard to the attack were explicit, yet they betray a *want of knowledge of the enemy's numbers and position.* Had the opportunity been offered me to have made a reconnoissance myself, I am confident that the defeat, at least, would not have been ours. And yet, with all these inadequate preparations, I think, had the enemy's right and centre been as vigorously assailed by the New-York troops as was their left by the Massachusetts and Vermont, we might, at least, have entered the battery, though, perhaps, only to have been driven out; for it must be recollected that Big Bethel is much easier of access from Yorktown, the rendezvous at that time of 12,000 secession troops, than from Fortress Monroe.

It was not until the Third and Fifth New-York Regiments had been completely demoralized, and utterly incompetent from exhaustion, to continue the attack, and were retiring from the field in disorder, and not until I found it utterly impossible to rally them to another charge, that I reluctantly acceded to a retreat, which was sounded by Col. TOWNSEND, and immediately taken up by Col. DRESEL.

Much has been said about my placing two New-York Regiments under a galling fire and holding them there without orders for more than an hour. In regard to this, I have to say, that when our men were retiring from the field the First and Second New-York Regiments, sent as reinforcements, arrived. I immediately ordered them to form in line of battle to protect the retiring regiments until they could pick up and bring off their dead and wounded. Had I not done this our loss must have been much greater, as the enemy were evidently preparing to follow us. It may be well to mention that while these two regiments were holding this position their entire loss did not exceed two men killed and wounded.

No great benefit could have been derived to our Army, had we taken the batteries at Big Bethel, for to have held the position would have seriously embarrassed us, if, indeed, it would not have been an utter impossibility. And as we were neither prepared, nor of sufficient force to proceed to attack Yorktown. I regard it as a very ill-advised adventure at best, apparently without any other object than to try the calibre of the enemy, which, under the circumstances was hardly warranted.

After the battle had taken place, and public opinion had fastened on me the opprobrium of the defeat, I applied for a Court of Inquiry, that the facts might be set aright and the blame, if there was any, rest on the proper officer. In answer to my application, nay, my demand, I received but one reply, that a Court of Inquiry would reveal far too much that would injure the service.

I submit the above facts to a just community, not for my justification alone, but that the public may the better understand and judge of an affair about which so many false statements have been made.

E. W. PIERCE.

FREETOWN, Mass., Aug. 3, 1861.

CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.

The Rural Home, for the children of destitute soldiers, recently established through the exertions of a party of actively benevolent ladies and gentlemen of this City, is situated on one of the beautiful slopes of the Hudson, the grounds extending back to the Bloomingdale Road. It is accessible either by Hudson River Railroad, or by horse-cars and stage. The mansion, embowered in the deep shades of its tastefully ordered park, was once the country seat of a wealthy citizen.

It is in contemplation to erect a dining-room and school-hall at some little distance from the main building, as none of its many rooms are sufficiently commodious to seat appropriately three hundred little ones, which is the number intended to be received.

Mrs. DEVOE, late Principal of the "Home for Little Deaf Mutes" has at the solicitation of the managers removed her charge of twenty-five or thirty noiseless children from Tenth-avenue, and has assumed the dome tic responsibilities of the "Union Home." In consequence of this, a proportion of the expenses of the new enterprise will be borne by the Board of Managers of the former institution.

Last week being their opening, the Superintendent was obliged to refuse hundreds of applications, on account of the preparations for accommodating them comfortably not being quite completed; but now all guardians of soldiers' children who will present a written testimonial from the Colonel of any regiment that the father is a member of his regiment, or has fallen in battle, and that his family are insufficiently provided for, can secure a child's reception. Should the parents wish to meet any portion of their child's expenses by placing a sum of money in the hands of the superintendent, they are at liberty to do so; yet those who have no such provision will be educated, clothed, fed and lodged at the expense of the institution. Friends of the cause who are willing to assist the undertaking by contributions of useful articles, such as material for making up the countless little garments needed, will be rewarded by the consciousness of assisting an enterprise noble in its objects, and necessarily beneficial in its results.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

"The secret sessions of Congress," says the *Examiner*, "are occupied with the maturing of a plan of financial policy for the Government, which will be permanent during the war. It is understood that the debate on this subject presents a single alternative, on which the sentiment of Congress is much divided. It is, whether the Government should extend the produce-loan, or *whether it should take the control of the crops of cotton, sugar and tobacco, as purchaser.* Each plan has its respective advantages. The latter, however, is considered more direct, more available, and comprehending a larger amount of advantages, and is recommended by views contained in memorials to Congress, of some of the largest planters and most important capitalists of the South.

The produce loan did scarcely more than establish a system of securities for the investment of capitalists. I might thus, probably, be considered too limited for the necessities of the Government. The system of purchase is recommended as yielding advantages beyond the mere ends of contributing to pay the expenses of the war, in the supply of a medium of general circulation, which the Government will not only use in its purchases, but which will go into popular exchanges. This alone will be of great advantage. The Government's issue of treasury notes as the basis of its purchase of the cotton, sugar and tobacco of the South will find its way into general circulation; and, if it is allowed to replace entirely the paper currency of the banks, we shall have at once for the South a uniform currency resting on the most reliable securities, and with a direct representation of value in the gold of Europe or its bills of exchange."

COL. CORCORAN FIRM.

The Richmond *Dispatch* remarks:

"We hear of but one account, with few exceptions, from all the prisoners taken by our men everywhere, and that is that they came here without any intention of fighting the South, but were compelled to unite in the invading movement, and that if they were home they would never be caught in such a strape again. The last assertion may be true, but not a word of the rest. The circumstances under which they left the North are known to the South as well as to themselves, and their very name and organization, *volunteers*, contradicts every word they utter. We confess we have more respect for the most impudent among them—Col. CORCORAN, for example, who, we understand, says: *'I went into the business with my whole soul, and I wouldn't take my parole, if they'd give it to me.'*"

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER TAKES A DRINK.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has this paragraph:

"EX-President TYLER (member of Congress) has been detained at his estate in Charles City County, by illness. We are glad to hear, however, that he is convalescent, and although in bed when the news was read to him of the glorious victory achieved by our troops on the field of Manassas, he called for champagne, and made his family and friends drink the health of our Generals."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ARMY AND THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, } COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5. }

To Societies and Individuals who have Contributed Hospital Stores for the Army through the Woman's Central Association of Relief:

We wish, in this public manner, to acknowledge the generous, quick and intelligent response which our call for hospital stores has met with from all parts of the country. When your letters are received with large boxes of delicacies, clothing, &c., we are very sorry that want of time and of sufficient assistance at this hot season oblige us to send a formal receipt of delivery instead of answering each letter in detail. When families return to town and we have more volunteer office help, we shall be able to answer our very kind correspondents in a manner more worthy of their generous and patriotic efforts. The repacking of boxes, separating edibles from made-up goods, receiving and sending off supplies upon requisition from Washington, with the large correspondence necessary, exhausts the labor we can command at present.

We trust you will not be discouraged by some of the newspaper accounts, for our letters from the Sanitary Commission assure us that they are greatly exaggerated.

The general hospitals in Washington are now (July 31) well supplied, as the result of your labors, with all essential articles, and agents have already been sent to Cairo, Harper's Ferry and Missouri. It is one of the duties of these agents to see that the supplies sent through the Sanitary Commission reach these hospitals.

To show you what still remains to be done, we may safely estimate that independently of battles, there will be, in the course of this month, a large increase of sickness. Should it amount to five per cent., it must be the duty of the women of the loyal States to provide clothing for fifteen thousand patients. Under present regulations, only straw-beds and blankets, without sheets or pillow-cases, can be at once provided—the wounded lie in their field clothing.

"The Sanitary Commission will receive all contributions, and thus guard against the waste which must attend unsystematized liberality."

In regard to delicacies for hospitals, we must remember that the Government supplies are only sufficient for men accustomed to camp life; we are providing for those who have left the comforts of home.

We are often asked what has become of the articles provided under the first excitement. We can only say, that while many have been used from that time to this, many, we fear, have been lost from the want of any organization to receive or distribute them. Everything sent to us, has arrived safely, and everything forwarded by us has been duly received and acknowledged.

We wish to thank Adams' Express Company for their great liberality, promptness, and care in carrying so many large cases of hospital stores from the Cooper Union to Washington, free of charge. The saving thus made, is a large donation. We are also much indebted to their agents and officers for their liberal, obliging, and unfailing compliance with the frequent calls we make on them. They do not undertake to bring boxes to the Cooper Union FREE OF EXPENSE.

In general, garments and supplies reach our office in very good order, and are of the best of their kind—just what is wanted. We would suggest to our friends the necessity of packing jellies, wines, &c., in separate small boxes, which may be put within large cases of clothing. If more convenient and economical. Jellies should be covered with cloth pasted over the mouth of the jar. Bottles should have the cork tied or sealed over. They should be packed in sawdust as firmly as possible. When packed with clothing they have sometimes been broken or upset. Some mark on the outside of the box, stating where it comes from, would save us much trouble.

No more Havelocks are wanted.

The pleasure and relief which your contributions give our sick and wounded soldiers are frequently brought to our knowledge by eye-witnesses. One lady, who has devoted herself to hospital nursing since April, told us: "Words cannot express, nor thousands of dollars repay, the gratification experienced on the receipt of a few boxes of delicacies; it was not merely the article sent, but the thought of care in providing them by the women of their homes which made their value."

The nurses that have been trained under this Association, notwithstanding the many difficulties arising from the novelty of their position, have made themselves so useful, both to surgeons and patients, that they are regarded as indispensable. A friend writes from Washington: "I cannot sufficiently praise these women. I accompanied M**** through the wards, and the way countenances light up and their gratitude is expressed for kindness received, is very touching."

We publish an account of our receipts about the 1st and 15th of each month in the TIMES, *Post* and *Tribune*.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
MRS. G. L. SCHUYLER.
MISS E. COLLINS.

COOPER UNION, Room No. 25.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

The medical inspection of the men who have enlisted for the war is now remarkably rigid. Every man has to strip, and he is examined closely, to see if he has any physical defect; the least unsoundness unfits him for service, as the Government is determined to have none but strong, healthy, active men admitted. This is as it should be. Yesterday, out of one squad of forty-seven that were inspected, twelve were rejected.

THE YATES RIFLES.

A company under command of Capt. EDWIN C. DRAKE was inspected yesterday by Dr. MOTT, and being pronounced physically sound, joined Col. AYRES Regiment known as the Yates Rifles.

THE CAMERON ZOUAVES.

Two companies belonging to this regiment, Col. BETTE, were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday by Capt. HATMAN, of the regular Army.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

This regiment is now nearly full, but a few first-rate marksmen will still be readily and gratefully received, either at the recruiting quarters, No. 80 Broadway, or at the camp on Staten Island. The regiment is officered for the field by Col. MCDONALD, Lieut.-Col. JOHN HENSHAW, and the Major is the son of Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, with every captain having seen service. Col. MCDONALD earned distinction in arms abroad, while Col. HENSHAW was breveted in Mexico for gallant services. He served in nine closely contested engagements during the twenty years he was in the United States service. From such men as the Scott Rifles, officered as they are, much is reasonably expected. The Colonel is authorized by the War Department to clothe and subsist the squads as they are accepted, and it is hoped that this week will see the regiment filled up, and be ready for marching orders so soon as the drill shall have been perfected on Staten Island.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Major HAMILTON of the regular Army mustered three full companies of this regiment into the service of the United States yesterday. The men are encamped on Staten Island, and the name given is Camp Eaton.

THE RELIEF OFFICES.

Payments to the families of volunteers were resumed yesterday at the regular offices, and the average daily amount of $5,000 was distributed. Many tickets are still presented to the tellers which they are obliged to reject on account of their illegality. Yesterday a woman claiming to have a brother in the Sixty-ninth Regiment—which regiment has returned to the City—appeared at the Rotunda, City Hall Park, as an applicant for relief, but, of course, her claims were not favorably considered. The various Wards will be paid off this week, according to the order that was observed the week previous.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. MELLON FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. JAMES E. MELLON, a well-known young flour merchant, and member of the New-York Commercial Association, left last Saturday to join the Mozart Regiment, which is encamped near Alexandria, and in which corps he has excepted the position of Second-Lieutenant. Mr. MELLON has had a captaincy offered to him in another regiment, but he preferred joining the Mozart two grades lower, as his brother-in-law, Col. E. J. RILEY, is in command.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This regiment is officered chiefly by the majority of the officers lately composing the Clinton Rifles. The command has been accepted by Col. EUGENE LE GAL, whose military capacity has always been conspicuous, and under whose auspices it will necessarily become a thoroughly efficient and disciplined corps. Among the officers of the command we notice Col. EUGENE LE GAL, (the Lieutenant-Colonelcy is reserved for a United States Army officer,) Major, S. DE AGREDA; Quartermaster, RICHARD B. LOCKE; Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, MINTON WHITTENORE; Capt. FITZJAMES O BRIEN, Seventh Regiment; Capt. A. GUTMAN, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Capt. HENRY HICKS, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. PATOURELLE, late Captain of the French Chasseurs de Vincennes, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Lieut. MONDE, *Marechal des logis*, and SERJEANT-Major of Anderson's Zouaves, Lieut. J. LOCKE, Seventy-first Regiment, together with Capt. SMART and other officers of our crack militia regiments just returned from the war. The Head-quarters are at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. This regiment enters under the State organization, and has the privilege of mustering in by companies of thirty two men. The whole regiment of 320 men can be mustered into the service as a regiment under the new law. The pay of the men commences from the time of enrolment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This regiment, which is now encamped at East New-York, is rapidly filling up, and several companies will be mustered into service to-morrow. The Navy-yard Band having joined the regiment, will, after Saturday next, give daily concerts in camp, and will be uniformed in gray, the same color as the men, which latter is precisely like that worn by the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of this City. The regiment is commanded by ex-Captain HENRY MOORE, late of the Eighth Regiment, and cannot fail to prove a well-disciplined and efficient corps. Uniforms, shirts, drawers, shoes, socks, &c., are furnished every recruit upon joining, and they are at once under pay, which, coupled with excellent rations and quarters, makes it a desirable corps for young and patriotic men. Recruits are received at the head-quarters, No. 534 Broadway, and at the recruiting tent on the Battery extension, alongside Castle Garden.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment has now nearly its full complement of men, and it is expected that before long it will be ready to march to the seat of war. As the men are badly off for clothing, the following generous lines have consented to act as a Committee, and receive all articles sent by our patriotic citizens:

Dr. HOWARD BAYARD, No. 6 Fourteenth-street; Dr. Horace Webster, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Dr. A. D. Wilcox, No. 11 West Eleventh-street; H. H. Goodman, Esq., No. 7 Wall-street; C. K. Bingham, Esq., No. 7 Wall-street; Gen. Wm. L. Morris, No. 32 Grove-street; E. Ayres, Esq., No. 102 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

This regiment, under the command of Col. C. P. DICKEL, has been fully accepted on the 26th of July, 1861, and is ordered to march out for Washington in fourteen days. One hundred volunteers are yet wanted. The Head-quarters are now on Broadway, No. 542, and another recruiting office is opened in North William-street, No. 8, under the command of Capt. M. T. SZAWINSKI. Volunteers can apply at either of the above places.

THE MANHATTAN RIFLES.

The different companies belonging to this regiment are rapidly filling up, and Lieut.-Col. GEO. F. WATSON is ably assisted by Major JOHN M. FREEMAN at the officers drill, which is ordered every afternoon at 3 o'clock at head-quarters, No. 461 Broome-street.

TRIAL OF NEW PROJECTILES.

On Monday an interesting trial was made at Coney Island, to test the accuracy and range of a newly-invented shot for rifled cannon, and also to determine the destructive effects of a new shell, recently invented by Mr. MCINTIRE. Two cannon, of the Wiard patent, a 12 and 6-pounder, were carried down by Messrs. CARPENTER and BLASS, with which to test the projectiles. Mr. TICE, the inventor of the shot, and Mr. CARPENTER acted as gunners, with the assistance of several military men. The shot are conical, the part of the shot next to the charge being tapered with sharp projecting shoulders. The lead which serves to fill the grooves of the gun on being discharged, is run upon this end in a series of rings, and on being fired is forced into the grooves, perfectly filling them, thus saving the whole force of the charge. The target was set up at a distance of one thousand yards, and as soon as the proper elevation had been obtained, the accuracy of their firing was all that could have been expected under the most favorable circumstances. Out of fifteen shots, twelve struck the target, which was a ring not over six feet in diameter, and nine consecutive shots went inside the ring or near the bull's-eye. The weight of the shot was 6 lbs., diameter of bore 2 6-10 inches, weight of powder eight ounces, and elevation three degrees. The spectators manifested much surprise and gratification at the uniform accuracy of the shots.

The MCINTYRE shells, which are the invention of a foreman in Messrs. Jackson's Iron Works, consists of a congeries of shells, one inside of the other, the inner shells having projecting points cast on all sides, the interstices being filled with powder. These different cells are connected by tubes, so adjusted as to explode at longer or shorter intervals, at option. Those tested on Monday were of three kinds, consisting of two, three, and four shells. Their explosions were terrific, the first shot throwing the shell a considerable distance, when a second, third, and fourth explosion occurred. The fragments at each discharge were projected as from a gun, in showers, to the distance of thirty or forty rods. This missile has been inspected by several Army officers, among others by Major ANDERSON, who expressed a favorable opinion of it. The experiments are to be repeated.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

Col. LEGENDRE, of the above regiment, has moved the head-quarters to the southwest corner of the City Hall, below the Mayor's office, where officers will have to report in future.

A RESUSCITATED DRUMMER-BOY.

In the statement of EDWARD P. DOHERTY, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, published in our paper of yesterday, it was inadvertently stated that a drummer-boy of the name of SEELES, was wounded at Bull Run, and afterwards died. Master SEELES has called upon us in person, and assured us that the report of his death is a grave mistake. We gladly make the correction.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors held yesterday, Supervisor KIRBY, chairman of the Commission appointed to distribute the $50,000 voted two months ago by the Board for the benefit of the families of the volunteers, reported that all except about $4,000 of the $50,000 had been used and asking for further instructions. As the Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth, Seventy-first, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and other regiments containing men whose families have been aided by this Committee, had returned, it was thought not advisable now to appropriate a large sum for the families of those remaining in the service and of those who may go, until a more systematic plan could be adopted to raise the money by bonds instead of directly from taxes. As this seemed to be the general feeling of the members, and as $10,000 was deemed sufficient to enable the Committee to meet their engagements until next meeting, that sum was therefore voted. There was no disposition manifested to shrink from voting a sufficient sum of money, but it was thought that an arrangement could be made to raise money on bonds so as to throw the burden of payment, in part upon the tax-payers in future years.

During the consideration of this subject, Supervisor CROOKE stated a fact which may be repeated here. The Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., of this city, had received a few days before the battle at Bull Run, about 200 recruits. When the regiment was ordered to march on Sunday morning, the 21st, all of these men, notwithstanding they had not been mustered into the service, preferred to take their chances with the regiment than to remain idle. They had enlisted in the Fourteenth to fight, and fight they would on the first opportunity. Twenty of these recruits were killed in the affair at Bull Run. The remainder were told by Gen. MANSFIELD, that they could receive no pay or any other emolument for their services, because they had not been mustered into the service nor could the families of those killed receive pay or pension.